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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

October 13, 1922, Temperature 72.

Barometer 29.96

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 83

October 13, 1921, Temperature 73.

No. 18,696.

五拜禮

號三十月十年二十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1922,

日三十月八年壬戌年一十國民華中

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10% REDUCTION ON WATERMAN PENS

25% REDUCTION ON ALL OTHER ARTICLES

34, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

NEW NEAR EAST FEARS.

TURKS ENTER NEUTRAL ZONE.

SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 12.

In spite of the signature of the Mudania agreement and Ismet Pasha's assurances with regard to suspension of movements of troops, 4,000 Turks crossed the new boundary north of Daridja on the Ismid Peninsula this morning and advanced some miles to Tapeeren.

General Harington immediately sent an aeroplane to drop a message of warning to the commander against trespassing in the neutral zone.

The British commander on the Asiatic side sent an emissary with a white flag on a similar mission.

General Harington also telegraphed Ismet Pasha and Mustapha Kemal drawing attention to the breach of the agreement.

DEEP LAID SCHEME.

While it is possible the movement was carried out by the commander without higher orders, those familiar with Turkish diplomacy regard the breach of faith in a more serious light. It is felt that the Turks may be endeavouring to obtain a stronghold on Constantinople in order to be able to demand the evacuation of foreign troops before the Near East conference.

POINCARÉ'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, October 12.

The Chamber of Deputies has reopened. There were many interpellations with regard to the Government's policy.

Replying with reference to French troops at Chanak, M. Poincaré declared that the troops were sent there without the authority or consent of the Government. As soon as he knew they were at Chanak, he ordered their withdrawal. This was one of the initiatives on which he prided himself most. He held the opinion that it was one of those which most contributed to the preservation of peace. (Loud applause).

FOCH'S VIEWS.

The French and Italian generals at Constantinople had acquiesced in General Harington's request to send contingents to Chanak and M. Poincaré was only informed of this afterwards. He consulted Foch and the French General Staff who unanimously declared the position would be untenable if attacked. M. Poincaré immediately warned the Allies, stressing the fact that should a single shot be fired general war might result.

GREEKS READY TO SIGN.

LONDON, October 12.

A semi-official message from Athens states that as the Greek Government has definitely decided to accept the clauses of the armistice treaty, the Greek delegates will sign by Saturday.

ATHENS, October 12.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Greece.

LINERS' LIQUOR.

PROHIBITION RULING CONTESTED.

COURT'S DECISION.

NEW YORK, October 12.

Cunard and Anchor Line officials asked the Federal District Court for an injunction to restrain the Government from seizing ships carrying liquor.

The judge refused the injunction but ordered the Federal authorities to show cause by October 18 why the injunction should not be granted.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION.

NEW YORK, October 12.

On the application of the International Mercantile Marine acting for the American liners of that corporation, the Federal Court has granted a temporary restraining order prohibiting the prohibition officers from carrying out the federal order under Mr. Daugherty's ruling to seize ships with liquors aboard with regard to vessels of those lines.

VICTORY CLAIMED.

LATER

The decision with regard to the application of the International Mercantile Marine affects only the steamers "Finland" and "St. Paul" but the steamship companies hail it as a victory because the order for enforcement of Mr. Daugherty's ruling was to become effective at midnight to-morrow.

COAL STRIKE LOSSES.

STAGGERING FIGURES.

NEW YORK, October 12.

The former president of the National Coal Association, Mr. Bradley, estimates that the nation suffered losses aggregating \$297,000,000 from the recent coal strike, of which \$112,000,000 was lost by miners in wages, \$15,000,000 by the railways, \$100,000,000 by the public in fuel, and \$10,000,000 by the mine owners.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 7/16
To-day's opening rate 2/6 5/16

EXCHANGE GAMBLING.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES.

SEVERE PENALTIES IMPOSED.

LONDON, October 12.

Marks opened at 10,500. The report of the German Government's measures to check gambling in exchange brought out a few buyers but sellers held back. The market opinion is that the internal position of Germany does not justify the appreciation. Quotation finally relapsed to 12,300.

NEW BOND ISSUE.

BERLIN, October 12.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the German Government measures to prevent speculation in currency include prohibition of tendering or acceptance of foreign currency for purposes of speculation, or boarding; and the issue of 400,000,000 gold marks treasury bonds at 4 per cent, having as security receipts from export taxes and the increase in the receipts of the coal tax.

MARK AND REPARATIONS.

LONDON, October 12.

With the Near East controversies momentarily settled, the subject of reparations has been revived in the Paris newspapers which declare that at the next session of the Reparations Commission attention will be given to the serious situation resulting from the depreciation of the mark.

M. Barthou, interviewed, repudiated the suggestion in the German press that his appointment meant coercive measures. He declared that he would study the question impartially, while upholding the Treaty of Versailles.

The newspapers state that the commission yesterday considered the scheme submitted by Sir John Bradbury designed to prevent Germany's financial collapse.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

BERLIN, October 12.

The decree of the president against speculation in foreign exchange is intended to prevent further depreciation of the marks issued. It forbids the fixing of home prices in foreign currency or on the basis thereof. Purchases of foreign currency are subject to assent from special control departments except in the case of firms or persons certified as requiring foreign currency for business purposes.

SEVERE PENALTIES FOR DEFAULT.

Banks must be satisfied with regard to the identity of sellers of foreign currency before purchasing. The control departments must examine the transactions to see if the purchase is used for purposes economically necessary, not including speculation or employment in foreign currency as an investment. Offenders are liable to a maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment and a fine of ten times the amount involved.

PACIFIC LINER AFIRE.

EVERYONE ABANDONS SHIP.

RESUE VESSELS RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.

The American steamer "City of Honolulu," the former German liner "Friedrich der Grosse," is dangerously afloat two days off Los Angeles.

She has 76 passengers, mainly American tourists returning from Honolulu and 200 crew. They have taken to the boats.

The last wireless from the ship said: "Captain and gang leaving the ship, goodbye all."

It is estimated that it will be fourteen hours before any of the ships rushing to their aid can arrive at the spot.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

NEW YORK, October 12.

The passengers of the "City of Honolulu" are safe. The yacht "Casina" is standing by.

EASTERN EXTENSION.

LAST YEAR'S PROFIT.

LONDON, October 12.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's report for 1921 shows the revenue £2,394,000; the available balance £1,204,000; and carried forward £307,000. The total for distribution in 1921 was 10 per cent. tax free.

AMERICAN TREASURY BONDS.

\$500,000,000 ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, October 12.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, announces that the issue of \$500,000,000 United States 4 1/2 per cent treasury bonds has been oversubscribed.

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FLUID
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

BUSINESS NOTICES

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skillfully cut and well tailored.
A large selection in various
Colours and textures.
From \$25.00 each.

FLANNEL TROUSERS

Grey and White
From \$14.50 per pair.

BLUE FLANNEL BLAZERS

\$13.50 each.

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Men's Wear Specialists.
Alexandra Building,
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Only a "COUGH" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough

"A stitch in time saves nine"

FLETCHER'S COUGH LINCTUS will do it.

It is effective and pleasant to take.

Guaranteed to contain no harmful ingredients.

75 Cents a bottle. Obtainable at

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22 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

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SCOTCH WHISKY
"HIGHLAND QUEEN"
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THE WING ON CO., LTD.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS
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Sole Agents: THE WING ON CO., LTD.

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Fuchsen Lump Coal stands for economy in coal value. All lump coals have a large percentage of dust which is practically waste. The dust in FUCHSEN lump burns into lumps as soon as they are cut into boilers. Fuchsen lump coal burns gradually and is therefore a decided ECONOMY.

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General Knitter & Dyer.
Manufacturers of Woolen Singlets, Jerseys, Sweaters &
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Manufactured in
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Every kind of Footwear.

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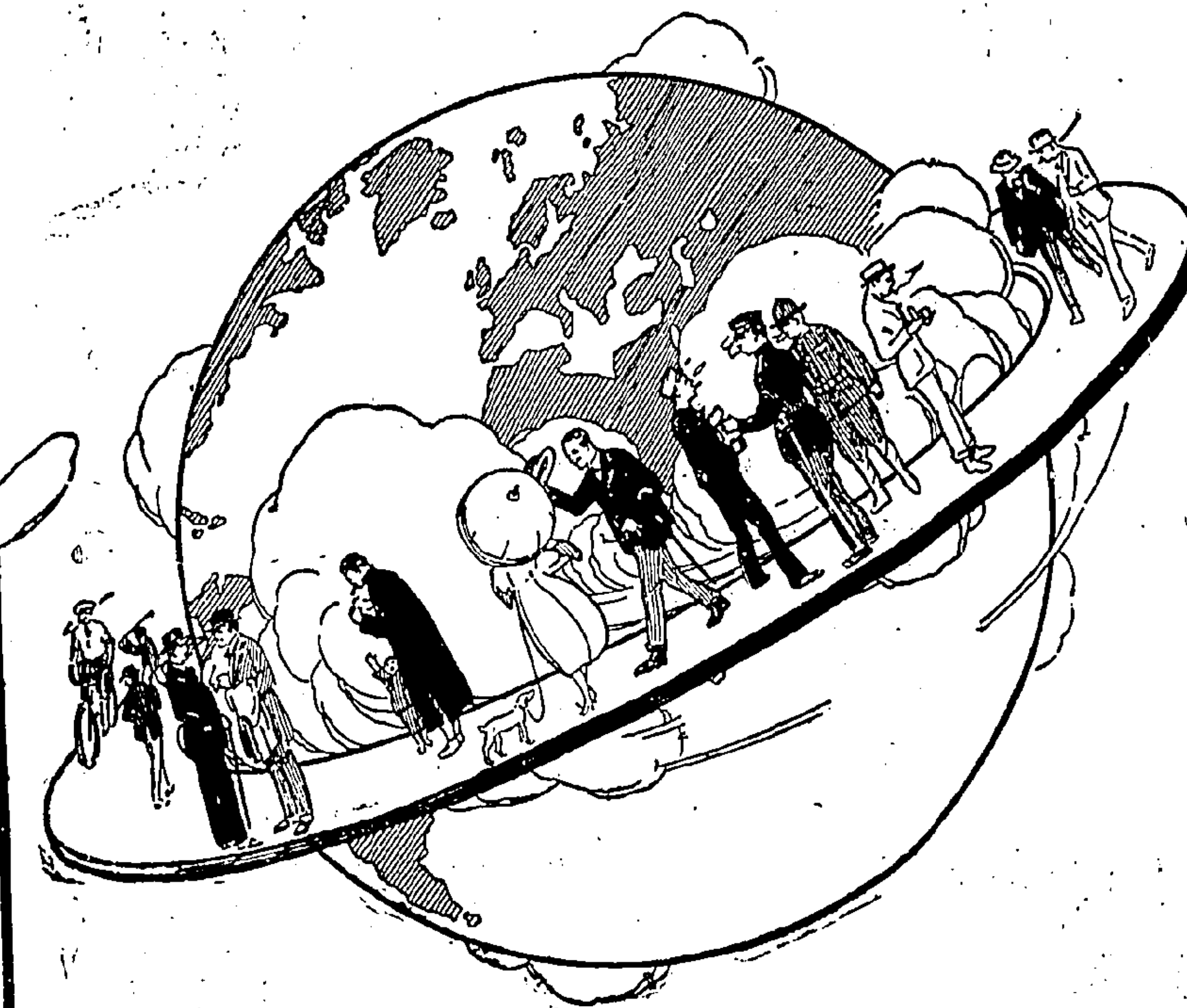
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END OF WORLD FLIGHT.

THRILLING STORY OF
AIR MEN'S ADVENTURE.

Captain Macmillan and Mr. Malins, the round-the-world airmen, who took up the task after Major Blake's illness and who are now in hospital at Chittagong, suffering from exposure as the result of being stranded in their seaplane in the Bay of Bengal for 60 hours, are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, but it is expected that they will have to lie up for a week, said a Reuter message from Calcutta.

This latest misfortune entails the abandonment of the flight. Major Blake hopes to return to England with his companions in the course of the next fortnight.

ADrift in a Storm.

A graphic account of the adventures of Captain Macmillan and Mr. Malins, following their departure from Calcutta on a seaplane on the second stage of the round-the-world flight is given in the following cable from Captain Macmillan to the Daily News.

We decided to take off and try the "bus" in the air with a 15 minutes' test flight around Calcutta, and then if also was "O.K." to proceed direct to Akyah.

Weather conditions were bad—heavy monsoons, storms, torrential rain—but by flying at 500 feet we avoided detached storms and kept the course, reaching the sea exactly on the compass line for Akyah.

A rapid calculation showed us that the petrol supply was just enough to allow us to reach Akyah, provided we could keep on a direct course and the head wind did not increase.

The conditions ahead, however, baulked us on a straight course, and we turned over the mouth of the Bangarab River for Chittagong so as to keep in touch with the islands.

ENGINE STORM.

While flying at 1140 feet the engine stopped, apparently owing to an air lock in the petrol system. The emergency gravity tank failed to cure the defect, and we landed in a rough sea. We proceeded to examine the engine with seas breaking over us. One huge sea swept us from stem to stern, and smashed one rib of the elevator.

In a few minutes we managed to start the engine. Then the old bus wheeled backward and sideways. She remained with the port planes projecting vertically out of the water for a few minutes resting on the sound

float and empty petrol tanks. We were clinging to the side of the top-most float as the waves washed on it. Five minutes later the "bus" lurched on a wave.

Under tow caught her lower planes and she heeled over more swiftly. As she turned we clung to her and climbed over the side of the boat till she was upside down and we were sitting on the bottom of the float.

Half an hour later the stars were blotted out by a moonoon rainstorm which broke over us soaking us to the skin from head to foot. As the storm cleared we saw a distant light house glimmering faintly. We picked up the North Star and found that the light meant land to the east and that we were drifting south to the open sea.

TERRIBLE TRIALS.

Then the tide began to turn and a heavy jabble arose. It broke over our float and ourselves, and we rocked and swayed on it. Some trick of the tide caught our uncontrolled craft, and our tired eyes picked up the land. Slowly it grew larger. We drifted in unable to help or hinder. Below us were sharks, near the land crocodiles.

Light fell again. Lurid lightning lighted up the sky and showed us the heaving waters. The distant gleam of lighthouses marked the far off mainland. A sailship came up to within three quarters of a mile of us, and then changed its course.

Dawn broke, and we saw the Island of Sandwip about four miles off, and the flood tide just coming up to carry us there. But another trick of the tide carried us away from it until it was only a blur on the horizon.

The Indian sun next day was very trying, and both of us were suffering from exhaustion from lack of food and our physical efforts. Thirst was beginning to parch our lips and tongues.

A SAIL!

Suddenly we saw a sail away down south. Was it coming up? Yes, slowly a windjammer. Soon its yards appeared. Gradually it came up. Standing up we could see the hull. It was all we could do to remain upright. We waved our distress flag, signalling the international "S.O.S."

The brig was coming straight towards us. She must almost run us down. She could not fail to see us. God! was she changing her course?

Surely not. She was. She turned off not half a mile away, and steadily passed us within half a mile with two men looking at us from the poop. God! what inhumanity. Surely it could not be.

Malins, frantically waving, slipped and fell half overboard coming at his hurt, cursing the brig and her crew, and writhing with pain. Standing on our rocking plane I waved and hallowed and fired pistol shots, while Malins, in his pain, poured water over my face. Without this I could not have stood up. Steadily she passed us—a native brig. Two men on the poop ran forward as she was abreast of us. They saw us undoubtedly, and were possibly terrified of ghosts and visions.

THE MIRACLE HAPPENS.

Three miles from Sandwip the tide turned, and we began to go out again. Then we found our planes had stuck on a mud shoal. The tide ran past us, and we remained stationary. We decided that, if we stuck there until slack tide we would detach one of the floats and paddle ashore with two pieces of wood we had rescued. This was no easy job. It meant working under water to detach eight very tightly secured bolts and nuts and removing four pieces of metal from below the water line. Three weary hours passed while the sun beat down, and we lay each on one float, with spray breaking over us, and our eyes on the delectable land.

The main strength of the tide past, we got out our tools to get to work. Then the miracle happened. A river launch was coming up half a mile away.

Was she going past, too? Surely not. This was no superstitious officer's native craft. Malins waved our flag and I waved my trousers overhead. The launch passed. We could see someone on the bridge above the awning. "Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy!" we shouted from our parched throats. Hurrah! They've slowed swung and turned towards us. Slowly they came up alongside and knew us for what we were.

It was the launch "Dorothea"—Lieutenant-Commander Cunningham of Chittagong, on the way to Lakhidia to assist us.

In a couple of minutes we were pulled up on to the launch. "Thank God I had another look at you," said Commander Cunningham. "I thought you were fishing stakes. I kept you under observation and saw that you were waving."

We staggered below on our bad feet. Cunningham tried to tow the "bus" in, but in the night the tow rope parted while Malins and I slept unconscious of the loss.

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Bearers.
Quarter hour, 10 cents
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 35 "
Two hours, 50 "
Three hours, 70 "
Six hours, 1.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 2.00 "

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, call fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour, 1.00 cent
Three hours, 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour, 0.15 0.40
Half hour, 0.30 0.80
One hour, 0.50 1.00
Two hours, 0.80 1.50
Three hours, 1.00 2.00
Six hours, 1.50 3.00
Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), 2.00 3.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.
Five minutes, 5 cents
Ten minutes, 10 "
Quarter hour, 15 "
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 30 "
Two hours, 50 "
Three hours, 70 "
Six hours, 1.00 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10 "
One hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 10 "

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile, 75 cents... 1 hour.
single 1.00... 1.50 hours.
return 1.50... 2.00 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—
single 1.30... 1.50 hours.
return 1.50... 2.00 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—
single 1.75... 1.50 hours.
return 2.00... 2.50 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—
single 2.00... 2.50 hours.
return 2.50... 3.00 hours.
Beyond 11th to 14th mile—
single 2.50... 3.00 hours.
return 3.00... 3.50 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 14th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

An Aid to Digestion.

When you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Manager, WONG KAM FUK.

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The Only American Hotel in the Colony.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks, and
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Under American Management. A new Dining Room has been opened at
No. 2, Queen's Road (1st floor). Entrance Lee House St. Tiffins a speciality.
For terms apply to Mrs. F. E. CAMERON, Proprietress.

(Two minutes from
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Recently renovated and refurnished. Electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Fine under the personal supervision
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Telephone Kowloon 3. Telegraphic Add: "Palace."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
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Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

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ALL ELECTRICITY TRANS. Fire Escape, Electric
Lift, Fans and Lighting. European
Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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Timings and Dinners
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TAILOR

12, Wellington Street.

Hughes & Hough

Coal Contractors, General Auctioneers and Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

MONDAY,

October 16, 1922, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES, &c.

Comprising:—Dining Suite, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (oak), Card and Occasional Tables, Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Chairs, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Dinner Services, Crockery & Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Carpets and Rugs, Staircase Carpets, Electro-plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Screens, Blackwood Teapots, Carved Curio Cabinet, Marble-top Flower Stand, Val. St. Lambert Cut-glass Ware and Marble Statuettes and Ornaments.

Also A few lots of Blankets, Travelling Rugs and Sundry Household Linens.

And 1 Piano by M. F. Rachals & Co. (in good condition) (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms: Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, October 12, 1922.

G. R. THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

the 17th, 18th and 19th October, 1922, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. with an interval from 12 noon to 1.30 p.m.

Old and Surplus Naval Stores, &c., &c.

Comprising:—Life-Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Oars, Galls and Electrical Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Pillows, Steel Tanks, Life Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, Blankets, Canvas and Leather Hoops, Old Jordage, Canvas Bags, Old Indian Rubber, Old Leather, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal Castings, Iron, Wood and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gauges, Steel Tubes, Steel Wire Rope, Oil, Chain Cable, Drilling and Grinding Machines, Pumps and Cutter Engines, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Bannetons, Compases, Clocks, Sinks, Drains, Iron Drums, Wooden Casks, Cable Drums, Fold up Lavatories, Old Packing Cases, &c.

Also A quantity of Structural Steelwork, comprising Stanchions, Beams, Struts, &c., and sundry other Steelwork, Rain Water Pipes, Gutter, &c.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 16th October, 1922.

Also sale of Old and Surplus Vetting Stores, at Kowloon on Friday, 20th October, comprising:—

Corned Beef, Condensed Provisions for poultry or pigs, lard, Remnants Ferge, &c., Swimming Belts and Covers, Razors, Mess Gear, &c.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, September 29, 1922.

WING FAT CHEUNG

SPARROW CARDS (MA JONG) FOR SALE. CARDS MADE OF IVORY AND BONE. No. 276, Queen's Road Central, BRANCH, No. 39, Man Ham Street East.

LAST WEEK!

LAST WEEK!!

IN HONGKONG OF

MADAME ISIS,

Celebrated English Palmist and Crystal Gazer

who has met with such a wonderful success here. Hundreds have consulted her and all have received splendid satisfaction.

There are only a few days left for you to take advantage of consulting this talented Lady.

Lecture by Lines of the Hand ... \$ 7.50

Lecture by Crystal Gazing 10.00

Madame Isis can be freely consulted on all business, financial and domestic affairs, which are all treated with the strictest confidence.

KING EDWARD HOTEL, Room 103

LAST WEEK!

LAST WEEK!!

TANG YUK, Dentist at the SENG TING 14, Victoria Street

TEI MA VERY M. DERATE, Consultation Free

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, October 14th, commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The Charge for admission will be \$1 for other than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, October 7, 1922.

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

THE Band of S/S "Korea Maru" will play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, 14th, from 7.30 p.m. (Dancing at 9 p.m.)

NATIONAL 8% SHORT TERM BOND ISSUE OF 11TH YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1922): \$10,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that the undersigned has been entrusted by the Chinese Government with the Service of the Loan and that it will be conducted in all respects on the same lines as the Service of the 7th Year Short Term Bond Issue of 1918.

For Prospectus containing terms of issue, interest, and redemption payments, see announcement made by the Bureau of National Loans, Ministry of Finance.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, Inspectorate General of Customs, September 26, 1922.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 7th instant Mr. P. M. PINGUET ceased to be Manager of LEPAK COY., LTD.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1922.

Sd. CHEONG KIT SANG, FOR LEPAK COY., LTD., Sd. P. M. PINGUET.

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

MONDAY, Oct. 16th at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

THE H.K. MALE Voice Choir.

J. B. LAL,

THE ARABIAN PHYSICIAN FROM SINGAPORE.

Is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz: Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid, Malaria, Kala-azar, Leishmaniasis, etc., etc., and also, the treatment of all kinds of skin diseases, such as Eczema, Scabies, etc., etc.

Consultation free. Two minutes.

Address: 21, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Consulting hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Consulting hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID. Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED early two small or one very large unfurnished room with bathroom. No servants quarters. Hongkong central. Rent must be moderate. Post Office Box No. 485.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 Saxon Buick Motor Car. Six Cylinder 38 H.P. Can be seen by appointment. No reasonable offer refused. Reason for sale Owner left Colony. Apply Box No. 1378, c/o "China Mail."

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.



He's Happy!

AS your baby grows happily from month to month he needs a changing food to keep him strong and contented. THE "ALLENBURYS" FOODS contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to your baby's brain and body development.

The Allenbury's Foods

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., London

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MARRIES HER UNCLE.

DISCOVERY MADE SEVERAL YEARS AFTER.

A woman who married her uncle summoned her husband at Llandudno for desertion, and asked for a main tenance order for herself and child.

She was Mrs. Catherine E. Brown The Limes, Clifton-road, Llandudno, and her husband was Mr. Robert George Brown.

The parties were married in 1914. The husband joined the Army in 1916, and until 1918 the wife drew the separation allowance. From that time onwards the husband had not supported his wife.

Brown consulted a solicitor in 1921 as to the validity of the marriage, as it had been discovered that he was a brother of the wife's mother, and was therefore uncle to his wife.

It was stated that the mother of Mrs. Brown had only recently discovered the fact that she was born out of wedlock, and the interesting legal point arose as to whether the marriage was legal.

Mrs. Brown stated that she was not particular about receiving money for

VERSAILLES FUNGUS.

EATING INTO OAK BEAMS AT THE PALACE.

Fungus has caused the rotting away of the oak beams of that part of Versailles Palace built in 1624, before Louis XIV., who built the palace proper, had come to the throne.

This statement was made to the Academy of Sciences by M. Mangin the French naturalist.

The architects in charge of the palace propose that all the affected woodwork be removed as soon as possible.

Lersell, but the defendant ought to keep the child until it was fourteen years of age; in fact, he had signed an agreement to pay 12s. 6d. per week, but had not kept to the agreement.

Brown said his wife had agreed to help to pay to get the marriage annulled, but she had not done so. She had taken these proceedings to drag him in the gutter.

The magistrates' clerk said the point was whether the marriage was legal as he was his wife's uncle, and the Bench adjourned the case for a month.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MARK ACTION.

BERLIN, October 11th. The Cabinet have unanimously decided to issue ordinances to limit speculation in foreign currencies, in order to prevent a further fall of the mark.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

PARIS, October 11th. M. Demargerie, Ambassador to Brussels, has been appointed to Berlin. He will be succeeded by M. Herbet.

PROHIBITION DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, October 11th. American steamship owners are inclined to acquiesce in the prohibition regulation, while urging the passage of the Ship Subsidy Bill. The directors of their association have made a statement to the effect that the association believes the friends of prohibition will appreciate the situation and be among the strongest advocates of giving American ships every assistance necessary.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

LONDON, October 11th. At the dinner at the Chinese Legation, mentioned yesterday, at which Sir Ronald Macleay, C.M.G., the new British Minister to China and Mr. E. C. Wilton, the new Associate Chief-Inspector of the Salt Administration at Peking were the guests of honour, Mr. Chou Hsiang-shan, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, in his speech, pointed out that Sir Ronald Macleay and Mr. Wilton were both familiar with China. He assured them they would receive a hearty welcome by the Chinese Government Officials, particularly by Dr. Wellington Koo. China urgently needed financial support.

Mr. Wilton, in replying, expressed his willingness, with the cooperation of his Chinese colleagues, to assist the Chinese Government to work out the most delicate problems of the Salt Administration.

Sir Ronald Macleay, in responding, said that if China wanted foreign capital she must give a guarantee to her creditors.

TRADE IN CHINA

LONDON, October 11th. When toasting the Republic of China at the first annual luncheon of the Sino-British Trade Association, Sir W. De Frees said there was every reason why Great Britain should support China, in her fight through unprecedented obstacles, to a position of undoubted trade importance.

The object of the Association was to encourage China, and the Chinese Government, to attain that stability which every Englishman interested in trade hoped would be secured. Commercial possibilities were great and a large part of China was not yet touched by Western traders. He hoped the British Government would waive the Boxer Indemnity, on the understanding that it would be allocated for the education of Chinese on Western lines, here or in China.

Mr. Woodman, Chinese Consul-General, who was the guest of honour, emphasised China's friendly relations with Great Britain, since commercial relations first began. China never had trouble with British traders, like the trouble experienced with those of other nations. Great Britain had treated China with utmost justice. Mr. Haynes, Director of the Association, emphasised the unlimited chances which China offered to British finance, shipping and industry.

The Mayor of Holborn presided, in the absence of the Lord Mayor of London.

CHINA'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

PEKING, October 12th. The formal opening of the third session of Parliament was held in the House of Representatives this morning. The President, the Premier, the Cabinet, 835 members of the Lower House and 130 Senators were present. Speeches were delivered by the President and the Premier. The Speaker of the House of Representatives emphasised that the drafting of the Constitution must be carried out.

Following the ceremony, the Cabinet met and informally discussed the question of submitting their appointment to Parliament for approval.

FORMER U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA ILL.

HONGKONG, October 11th. Dr. Paul Reisch has arrived from Peking and is lying very ill at the International Hospital.

CHINESE JOURNALISTS' GIFT.

SHANGHAI, October 12th. The Chinese Journalists' Club at Shanghai is despatching a presentation rug to the National Press Club, Washington, as an appreciation of courtesies extended to the Chinese journalists at the Washington Conference.

VISIT OF U.S.A. FLEET TO SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, October 12th. Admiral Ankeny, aboard the U.S.S. Harcon, with the United States Destroyer Division, leaves to-day for Amoy, Hongkong and Manila.—Reuter.

RUBBER REPORT.

LONDON, October 11th. The rubber report does not find much favour with The Times, which is of opinion that the scheme has been produced rather late in the day. In view of the completely changed aspect of the market it believes that the supply and demand is the most natural and efficient method of establishing the equilibrium of rubber, as of any other industry. The present scheme, however, is much better than the earlier crude plans and probably has as good chance as any such project could have, of achieving the desired object.

The Financial Times thinks the idea of stabilising the price of rubber runs about 15 to 20 per cent would certainly be beneficial to the industry. The advantage of such a scheme will mainly accrue to the Java and Sumatra companies, the Ceylon planters' likely objections are overruled and if the Dutch Government does not follow the British example, remarks that an export tax may be four times as easy to impose than remove.

The Westminster Gazette says a new scheme has opened for the rubber companies.

NEAR EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 11th. General Sir Charles Harrington issued an Order of the Day announcing the agreement and saying the arrangement was only made possible for reasons: firstly, the wonderful forbearance of the British troops under the trying circumstances, which was a good example of British discipline; secondly, the action of the British Government in sending out such splendid reinforcements, both naval, military and airforce, without delay.

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
Tel. Central 345

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL SHOW.

CHILDREN'S
WHITE AND COLOURED COATS,
PRETTY HATS AND
VELVETEN FROCKS
IN ALL SIZES.

JUST RECEIVED.

LADIES' BROCADED EVENING SHOES

BLACK SILVER — BLACK GOLD
SILVER — GOLD
SILVER IRIDESCENT.

THE LATEST STYLES ARE SHOWN IN THESE MODELS—

— BROCADED OXFORDS. —

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
ALHAMBRA CIGARS
OUR ADVICE IS TRY THEM
A PRESENT FOR HIMAS YOUR PAL WILL APPRECIATE

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1922.

COLONY'S NEW BUDGET.

"How will it affect taxes?" Almost invariably that question represents the public's first interest in a new budget. Will the Government's programme mean lighter or heavier burdens? As the question is answered, so is the popular verdict usually decided. When the budget means neither increase nor decrease, public feeling is mostly neutral. Sometimes, however, it takes the strong view that taxes both could and should have been reduced. Whether this will apply to the Colony's new budget remains to be seen. The Government's plans must first be studied and weighed. That task takes time.

The Colony's new budget estimates next year's revenue at \$18,557,270, compared with this year's revised estimate of \$20,718,720. Next year's expenditure is estimated at \$22,583,835, an increase of some \$1,000,000 over the probable expenditure this year, \$19,583,835 according to the revised estimate and \$20,198,980 according to the original estimate. Consequently, next year's estimated expenditure exceeds the estimated revenue by some \$4,000,000. The revenue, however, is estimated on a conservative basis, and the question of transferring certain expenditure to loan accounts is "under consideration." In any event, we are assured, our cash balances are ample to cover the deficit.

The budget also shows that the Government's estimates for revenue and expenditure this year have both been fairly wide compared with actual expenditure. Criticism of this would

doubtless be more severe were the figures adverse. The revenue, however, shows a \$3,412,460 increase and the expenditure a \$633,480 decrease. The former is attributed to "unforeseen increases" in the opium revenue, tobacco duties and land sale returns; the latter mainly to delays with public works. Defending the record estimate of \$3,611,330 for public works last year, the Governor admitted that it was unlikely the whole of the amount would be spent. And yet, with the congestion of work, if not actually increased then equally bad, the Government allocates even more this year—\$7,245,500—for the same purpose.

The budget, covering many matters of vital local interest, provides more subjects for comment than it is possible to treat in one article. Police, new roads, town planning, water supply, railways, harbour improvements, the Wanchai Gap tram project—these and many other important matters require separate attention. Taking the budget as a whole, however, it is gratifying to learn that the Colony's financial position is sound, the actual balance of assets over liabilities amounting to \$5,478,745 at the end of last year and \$9,712,949 in the middle of this year. Moreover, the Acting Governor declares he was not surprised if this balance is standing at a considerably higher figure at the end of the year. Of which, more anon.

Diphtheria—How It May Be Avoided.

Diphtheria is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have the cold should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Given them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture body, which forms in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all Chemists and Stockkeepers.

SPECIAL CABLES.

RUBBER REVIVIS.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

(China Mail Special.)

SINGAPORE, October 12.

News of the rubber restriction plan caused excitement in the local market. Shares rose immediately and spot rubber was quoted at 31.—*Reuter.*

PROMPT ACTION.

LONDON, October 12.

It is authoritatively stated that it has been decided to bring the proposals of the Colonial Office rubber committee into effect in Malaya by November 1. Legislation concerning them will be introduced into the local legislature in a few days. It may not be possible to move so expeditiously in Ceylon, but it is understood the scheme when enacted by the Ceylon legislature will operate as from November 1 in order to secure uniformity in both countries.—*Reuter.*

LONDON MARKET EXCITED.

LONDON, October 12.

Publication of the Colonial Office report came as a bombshell in the rubber market. The actual effect of the recommendations is more far-reaching than was expected. The market opened excitedly and prices fluctuated wildly. They closed with buyers 101.—*Reuter.*

"FOAMITE FIRE PJAM."

THIS MORNING'S TEST.

A new use has been found for our "foamite"—it is proving a popular pitch for fire fighting demonstrations. Last Friday afternoon the "Foamite Fire PJam" people showed how it might be used to abate and extinguish in a jiffy by jets of carbon dioxide which formed a blanket of brown, soapy foam and effectively cut off the oxygen supplies which flames must have to feed upon, or d.

This morning the programme was changed, and in the presence of a gathering of insurance men, Fire Brigades and other interested people, experiments were tried upon a quantity of calcium carbide. The carbide went up in a merry blaze, which the application of water helped rather than hindered, but the "Foamite" put it out in precisely 3 minutes and ten seconds.

Mr. J. J. Keegan was in charge of the test. The sole distributors and agents for "Foamite" in Hongkong and South China are the United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd.

FOOTBALL.

HK F.C. & H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following team will represent the Hongkong Football Club in their League game to-morrow against the H.M.S. "Tamar" on the Naval A. Ground at 4.30 p.m.—Rodger, Israel, Bishop, Mair, Stewart, Mc Phail (Cap.), Purvis, Forsyth, Begg, Valentine, and England.

"TAMAR" v. CLUB.

The following have been selected to represent "Tamar" in their 1st Division League match on the Navy "A" ground to-morrow. Kick off at 4.30 p.m.—Booth; Smith and Harry, Grant, Hudson, and Bryant; Hill, Routley, Burd, Oxland and Brazendale.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case of plague, Chinese, was notified yesterday.

The Kowloon Dock Recreation Club's new bowling green is to be opened on Saturday, October 21, at 3.15.

Mrs. E. R. Hallifax is to open the new Tsan Yuk Hospital in Western Street, Saiyungpun, near the Sailor's Home next Tuesday at 4 p.m.

A 16 year old Chinese girl was yesterday afternoon removed to the hospital from No. 6 High Street suffering from scalds on the arms, shoulders and chest, caused through a bowl of hot soup upsetting and spilling its contents over her, while she was reaching up to place it on a shelf.

COLONY'S NEW BUDGET.

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR TROUBLES.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—In submitting the Colony's Budget for 1923, His Excellency is reported to have said that Public Works Extraordinary "are being speeded up as much as possible," and later on that he "could imagine no more short-sighted policy than to reduce our expenditure on road construction at the present time."

To the Government's policy in these respects there will doubtless be little opposition. There is plenty of scope for development in the Colony and some of it is considerably overdue. At the same time the economic effect of the tremendous amount of construction and reclamation work which is at present being carried out should not be lost sight of.

It is often said that Hongkong having South China at its back has an unlimited labour market on which to draw, which is very true, but unfortunately its accommodation and resources are very limited at present.

The last census showed that the Colony was over-populated, or rather that its present accommodation was overstrained, and this would appear to be principally due to the enormous demand for labour created by the amount of work latterly put in hand by the Government. Certainly it is not due to any demand for labour for the ordinary trade of the Colony.

The speeding up of Public Works Extraordinary would appear to have been a little too much, and if this is not the principal cause of the recent labour troubles, it must have largely contributed thereto. A comparatively sudden demand for labour in a place with such limited accommodation is bound to seriously disturb conditions and as an illustration of the comparative cost of labour in Hongkong certain work is at present costing here 150% more than it is being regularly carried out for in Shanghai. It is not contended that this represents the difference in cost of labour generally between the two places but unquestionably in Hongkong it is at present considerably higher than it is in Shanghai.

Everyone wants to see all classes of labour, skilled and unskilled, earning higher wages and living under better conditions than at present, but such sudden and large increases as have taken place in Hongkong during the past two years are more likely in the long run to worsen than better such conditions.

What is most to be desired is a steady and prolonged period of prosperity, and the Government, if it did not resist, certainly would not hinder the attainment of such by refraining from putting in hand at one time more work than the accommodation, resources, and state of trade in the Colony warrant.

A reduction in the pace of the development until the accommodation and resources can catch up might avert serious troubles in the near future.

There are signs that the cost of labour in the Colony is reaching, if it has not already reached, a higher point than the general trade of the Colony can develop on, or even support if the present depression is prolonged.

This letter is written in the hope that if the aspect on which it touches has not been fully considered it might cause this to be done.

Yours faithfully,

CAUTIONS CLAUD.

Hongkong, October 13, 1922.

THAT PEAK ROAD.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir,—The remarks of the Officer Administering the Government—"Those who opposed the road to the Peak have remained silent since certain recent events and it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate arguments in favour of its construction"—were indiscreet and would have been better left unsaid. The usefulness of the road during "certain recent events" was just as great a surprise to the Government as it was to the unfavourable.

The road was built to suit the whims and fancies of a few. Its usefulness was never apparent until the spring of this year. Its "usefulness" would never have arisen had the Government not panicked and had done its duty. The certain events are too recent to be forgotten and the saying "I told you so" attitude is out of place; especially when we remember officials calling on the public not to panic and who were found buying stores to last a long siege.

Yours truly,

UNREPRESENTED.

Hongkong, October 13.

CURRENT COMMENT.

WHAT THE CHINESE PAPERS ARE SAYING.

POLICE ALARMS.

Hongkong is suffering from a serious epidemic of armed robberies of a more alarming nature than hitherto known, says the *Chinese Commercial News*. Neither the business office nor the private residence is safe. As the police are sparing no effort to deal with robbers the result should be a tendency for bad characters to lessen their activities. Instead of this robbers "seem to ignore the preventive measures of the police."

The suggestion made at a recent meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for police alarms should benefit the community both as regards protection and assistance to the police. The Mid-Autumn Festival is past and the Winter Solstice Festival is not far off; this is the time of the year when robbers are most numerous. It is now considered that a system of mutual alarm signals would be useful. It may be argued that the signal does not work automatically and should the inmates of a house be held up at the point of a firearm, the alarm could not be raised. There may be a chance of an inmate getting to the signal.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs had previously suggested a scheme whereby alarms should be installed in several houses and the inmates could give mutual help in case of danger. This proposal has also been favourably received. Of course, there is the question of the expense, as one alarm will cost over \$10, but the benefits to be derived from it would fully compensate for the outlay. The police also have considered the district electric alarm, one to be installed in numbers of houses. With this they could receive immediate notice of a robbery. The Captain Superintendent of Police has tested the scheme and found it practicable and satisfactory.

The business community is earnestly requested to take the suggestion to heart for its own safety. Self help will always be of more avail than police protection. Hongkong's business premises are in close proximity to one another and there are no obstacles to installing alarms. Moreover, the scheme has the approval of the police. Plans to prevent crime should be studied and encouraged. The introduction of new ideas coupled with the police alarm system should prove very effective. It is not sufficient merely to install an alarm. The lawless state so eagerly sought, can only be attained by everybody doing his or her duty as a citizen.

CANTON LOAN OPPOSED.

Commenting on the foreign loan, the *Yin Tsang Po* (Canton) says that as the Government had formally informed the Provincial Assembly of its intentions it can be assumed that the loan will soon be an accomplished fact. China is at present very weak and the big Powers all have their eyes on her. Kwangtung has suffered from continual internal strife but the province is not burdened with foreign loans. Although brothers are fighting there is no fear of foreign intervention. What is the reason for shouldering the people with the responsibility of a loan of £2,000,000? The province is well-known for the rapid changes in the personnel of its Government. If each body of men, on coming into power, put through a foreign loan, the time would come when the whole province would have been pledged. The reason advanced for floating the loan is the strained provincial finances. Other provinces are in as bad a way but they carry on as best they can and do not resort to foreign loans. When the movement to uphold the national constitution had its headquarters in Kwangtung the province had to provide the upkeep of the Navy, the expenses of Parliament in Session at Canton and the salaries of the Seven Administrative Directors, but Tschun Mu Yung-Hsien did not have to obtain a foreign loan. At the same time an expedition was sent to Hunan and there were thousands of Yunnan and Kwangsi troops in Kwangtung. The province's resources sufficed to meet all this abnormal expenditure. Now there is no Parliament in Canton, the President's office has been abolished, the Yunnan and Kwangsi troops have returned home and there is no movement to uphold the constitution. The absolute control of the province is in the hands of one party. Cannot the authorities consider a policy of retrenchment instead of trying to float a loan causing much uneasiness in the minds of the people? The Press has made repeated appeals to the Government to refrain from this contemplated step and tide over the present bad times. Facing the difficulties now by reorganisation will be better than obtaining temporary relief with serious consequences later on. Precedents show that funds from loans to China are seldom applied to the purposes for which they have been obtained. Supervision of the disposal of the present loan is promised but one cannot but feel that the proceeds will be mostly devoted to military expenditure and swelling the coffers of the few big men. It is difficult to reconcile oneself to the idea of the public having the power to supervise the disposal. The laudable objects of again working the Mint and redeeming the paper currency are mentioned. First of all, let the public know what is the exact amount of notes issued and give an undertaking that the issue will not be increased and then there will be confidence. New notes are still being circulated. Even if the loan is procured, it cannot be ascertained whether the notes will appreciate to par. It would be advisable to hold over both the redemption of the notes and putting the Mint on a proper basis. The contemplated loan of £2,000,000 has no precedent and if put through, will portend a regime of unbearable burdens for the Cantonese.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

A UNIVERSITY CONCERT.

The students of the Hongkong University celebrated the Eleventh Anniversary of the Chinese Republic on the tenth of October. An afternoon tea was held at which all the undergraduates were present. Some very eloquent speeches were made. In the evening a joint Concert was given by the students in the Great Hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Considering the fact that the programme was got up within a very short time the concert was a great success, which was evident by the number of encores given.

The Chairman Mr. T. L. Cheah in his opening address said that it was for the first time in the history of the University that the Chinese students had gathered together in the Great Hall for the Concert. He referred to the very short time that was at the disposal of the concert committee for making arrangements for the evening. He said that as usual the burden fell on the shoulders of the Hon. Secretary Mr. Y. C. Teh. The programme included, Exhibition of Jazz, Conjuror's Tricks, Vocal solo, Mandarin Song, Violin Solo, Burmese Dance and a sketch composed by the students.

At the conclusion The Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Brunyate gave a short address in which he said that the future of a country did not depend on its political institutions but on the spirit of its people. He said that this good spirit was present among the students and if they were always to maintain that spirit he had great hopes of the future of China and particularly of the University. He congratulated the students upon the evening's entertainment. The Concert terminated with the National Anthems of Britain and China.

The programme was as follows:—

- PART I.
1.—Selected Piece
..... Prof. Funk's Orchestra (Hum hum! there it goes just like an old Ford)
2.—Mandarin Song
..... A. Weebang Badit His Singing "robs"
3.—A. Dufrance to Verdi, Mr. Frogey (Ugh! he thinks he's Caruso)
4.—An Insult to Violin
..... A. Gramophone Player (For get his Staccato squeaks and hideous Harmonics)
5.—A. Few Swindlers. An Honest Man (Beware of your pockets)
6.—A. Heterogeneous Mass of Sounds Irresponsible Croakers (Please plug your Ears with Cotton wool)

- PART II.
1.—Selected Piece
..... Prof. Funk's Orchestra (What a bunk piece!)
2.—A. Sketch "Monte Carlo"
..... Our Mah-chenk! Cuthroat (Look see but don't follow, they no belong good)
3.—Burmese Jazz "Tong Soboo Byn" Prince Maung Maung Gee (Pretty ankles eh?)
4.—A. Melody of Canton
..... Hostels Peace Breakers (Trok! trok! Ching! he! ya-a-ah!)
5.—Final Torture of Vocal Cords Irresponsible Croakers (Hope they don't Snap) The National Anthems

Cheng Tsun, the proprietor of an electrical supply store at No. 43, Wellington Street, reports to the police that a man named Tong Shing obtained 1,500 electric bulbs worth \$105 from him by means of a forged "chop" purporting to be the "chop" of the Hou Wong shop of Chantong, Canton.

ces later on. Precedents show that funds from loans to China are seldom applied to the purposes for which they have been obtained. Supervision of the disposal of the present loan is promised but one cannot but feel that the proceeds will be mostly devoted to military expenditure and swelling the coffers of the few big men. It is difficult to reconcile oneself to the idea of the public having the power to supervise the disposal. The laudable objects of again working the Mint and redeeming the paper currency are mentioned. First of all, let the public know what is the exact amount of notes issued and give an undertaking that the issue will not be increased and then there will be confidence. New notes are still being circulated. Even if the loan is procured, it cannot be ascertained whether the notes will appreciate to par. It would be advisable to hold over both the redemption of the notes and putting the Mint on a proper basis. The contemplated loan of £2,000,000 has no precedent and if put through, will portend a regime of unbearable burdens for the Cantonese.

COWARDLY MURDER.

EARLY MORNING CRIME.

DAIRY FARM EMPLOYEE DONE TO DEATH.

The Dairy Farm Company's estate at Pokfulam was the scene of a cruel and cowardly murder in the early hours of this morning, the victim being a Shanghai Chinese named Fong Ma-tee, employed on the farm as a night watchman.

According to first hand information received when a *China Mail* reporter visited the farm this morning the deceased was found at 6.20 this morning by a woman pig-feeder lying trussed up and gagged, in a pig shelter in the pig paddock, immediately opposite No. 20 Cowshed. The man was lying, apparently dead, on a piece of old corrugated iron, raised a little from the ground by some stones underneath. On the iron was scattered some straw, which was saturated with blood. The man was lying flat on his back, but his knees were slightly drawn up and were fastened to his wrists by means of ropes. The woman did not wait to remove but ran off and alarmed the Chinese foreman, who thought along a rack with which he covered up the body before making his way to the European officers' quarters about a mile away, higher up the road. When the Europeans arrived it was found that the unfortunate man, who had three stab wounds in his abdomen, was still alive and conscious, but very weak from loss of blood. The gag was immediately removed, and the man's hands released. After a little, he recovered enough to make a statement in a weak voice.

He said that early in the morning, while it was still dark—it must have been between 3 and 4 o'clock—he was patrolling another part of the pig paddock, about 200 yards from where he was found, when he was suddenly attacked from behind by 5 or 6 Cantonese-speaking men. The first thing he knew was that he received a heavy knock with something he had on the back of the head. He was stunned by the blow and collapsed. Several pairs of hands took hold of him roughly and placed him in a sitting posture. Some straw was forced into his mouth and a cloth tied tightly over it. At the same time his wrists were fastened to his knees with ropes. Although he was able to realize he was being done to him, he was so badly stunned by the blow that he was absolutely helpless to resist. He was then lifted up and carried to the pig shelter, and he remembered being laid on the straw. Then he lost consciousness and knew nothing more. He could not say how or when he received the wounds in his abdomen, or what instruments were used. He did not know the identity of his assailants, neither could he think of anyone who would do such a thing to him.

No. 7 Police Station was immediately telephoned to and asked to send an ambulance to take the wounded man to the hospital. He bore his pain with great fortitude while awaiting relief and expired a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The ambulance arrived about five minutes later. Soon afterwards Mr. W. Kerr and Inspector Kent arrived and made some investigations.

The deceased who was about 50 years of age, had been employed on the farm for about four years. He was a reliable man, of a very quiet disposition, and was never known to have been mixed up in any trouble on the farm, so that the motive of the attack on him is a mystery, unless it was a case of jealousy at the quick promotion which he had earned.

WEDDING.

WILKINSON—SOLVERSON.

At the Union Church, Kennedy Road, yesterday, the wedding took place of Mr. Robert Andrew Wilkinson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wilkinson, of "Eastwood", Auckland, England, and Miss Stella Solversson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Solversson, of Wilmar, Minn., U.S.A.

The bride was given away by Mr. W. Armstrong, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, while Mr. J. Rodger, Jr., discharged the duties of best man. There were many friends present at the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. H. R. Wells.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel where the usual teas were honoured.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson left later by the C.N.C. s.s. "Boothow" for Teikiao, where the honeymoon is being spent.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HOME TRADE RETURNS.

ADVERSE BALANCE REDUCED.

LONDON, October 12.

The Board of Trade returns for September give the imports as £77,000,000 and the exports as £62,500,000.

HOME BOXING.

JOE BECKETT'S WIN.

LONDON, October 12.

At the Albert Hall, in a 20-round contest the British heavy-weight champion Joe Beckett beat the American Frank Moran the referee stopping the contest in the seventh round.

EXPLORER RETURN

SOUTH WEST CHINA'S YIELD.

LONDON, October 12.

Professor J. W. Gregory has arrived at London from his scientific expedition into south west China. He said the expedition was most successful and in spite of the torrential rains and terrific floods he secured a unique collection of botanical, zoological and geological specimens.

CHINESE POLITICAL SITUATION.

SIGNIFICANT AMERICAN ACTION.

LONDON, October 12.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent reports the appointment of Brigadier-General Connor to succeed Colonel Marth as Commander of the United States troops at Tientsin. This indicates the importance the Government attaches to the political situation in China and the necessity of having a high-ranked and experienced officer there who will presumably rank as senior officer instead of the British.

"I'LL LEAVE IT TO YOU."

SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION BY THE A.D.C.

A sense of local patriotism, and a sense of the curious probably drew the large part of last night's big Theatre Royal audience, which included a party from Government House to witness the A.D.C.'s production of Noel Coward's light comedy in three acts, "I'll Leave it to You." But there would be not a few present whose interest in the art of the theatre, whether in "the legitimate" or the more lighter field that may be described as modern, is ever keen, and who would rejoice that rising from an apparent somnolency from which it threatened never to awake out A.D.C. has now shown distinct signs of life.

This is probably not the place to speak of the seeming mystery which surrounds the methods of the A.D.C. when it decides "its wonders to perform." Our task is but to chronicle what has been done, how it was done, and who did it.

"I'll Leave it to You" is described as a "light comedy" and its local sponsor state that its author is a promising playwright of the Younger School; that the play was first produced in 1920 and that "owing to the great popularity it achieved then, it is again to be revived." All this is evidently considered necessary to explain its production here. The comedy is certainly light, the plot if such there be, is ingenious and if opportunities do not abound for the display of acting in its higher branches, there is occasion to get home some witty dialogue and to make the most of several humorous situations.

Noel Coward's Story deals with Mrs. Dermott and her family of five "darlings." Deprived of a husband and father who has died "off the stage" and who evidently had no great affection for his fussy, incompetent wife, and spoilt children, the family find themselves in great straits to keep their house going on "only £1,500."

Into this homestead comes Daniel Davis (Uncle Dan) from South America, in reply to the usual urgent cable. He is fabulously wealthy. At least he must be. Bachelors living in South America usually are. Besides which they generally have a mine or two, and indulge in such pastimes as broncho hunting, bear-baiting and the other pursuits of the inhabitants of South America. Uncle Dan's arrival up his relatives, makes them a speech urging them all to prove their worth and promises that at the end of three years when he fully anticipates his malady of sleeping sickness will have finished him off, his money will go to the one whom he considers has been most successful in making good. In fact two we see the result of Uncle Dan's speech. A flapper wins prizes at school, a thing she had never done before. Another daughter emerges as a successful film actress; another gains Kudos as a writer of novels, while the sons achieve success in the mechanical and musical professions they have adopted. But all this is not quite due to Uncle Dan's speech. Before his departure to South America another trip he has taken.

each of "the darlings" aside, and in strict confidence confided to them that his wealth is to be left to her or to him. The promise seems to be an additional spur and success is the ultimate result gained by each. Later on it becomes known that Uncle Dan's possessions consist of a large amount of hope and a bunch of keys, and that his income whenever it happens, is due to horses. Disappointment is rife and the deceived children forgetting the spur Uncle Dan's deception has meant to them proceed to give him "what for." They speedily repent and crave forgiveness, and the Comedy closes on the receipt of a telegram announcing that a mine of Uncle Dan's in that paradise of rich bachelors possesses a rich vein of gold of startling value. But the telegram has been sent by Uncle Dan and the curtain comes down on this unsatisfactory admission. Such in brief is the Story of "I'll Leave it to You."

The chief characters are Uncle Dan and Mrs. Dermott. The former part was taken by Mr. M. S. Northcote. A burst of applause greeted Mr. Northcote's initial appearance, and he earned for himself during the evening many spontaneous tributes for a finished piece of portraiture. He made Uncle Dan very real and a delightful bumbler who keenly enjoyed to bring his relatives. He was particularly good in his verbal encounter with Mrs. Crombie (convincingly played by Mrs. B. W. Salter), and his description of a mythical mine which produced copper, gold, silver, salt, tin and "other things" was funny in the extreme. This is probably Mr. Northcote's last appearance in amateur dramatics. It is very fitting that he should close his "career" as an actor with the perfect interpretation he gave last night.

Mrs. W. Logan scored a distinct success as Mrs. Dermott, the nervous, fussy and somewhat incompetent mother, but with an abiding faith in Uncle Dan. Her acting was most natural and therefore convincing. Mr. A. N. Lucey is an actor born. We should like to see him in something which would give his powers more scope, although he had opportunity enough last night. In the second act Mr. Lucey gave evidence of histrionic gifts of no mean order, and his simulation of anger at being rejected by his fiancée was faultless.

In this scene Mrs. D. de B. Newcomb as Faith Crombie proved an excellent foil. Mrs. E. Grossman as Sylvia who probed Uncle Dan's secret from the beginning yet without was decent to him, improved as the play proceeded. She was confident itself and her lines were delightfully enunciated.

Excellent portrayals were given by Miss Logan, and Mr. D. C. Logan whilst Mr. G. A. Musitano's Vignette as Griggs the Butler was undoubtedly well done.

The curtain after each act was raised several times and at the close there were rounds of applause and gifts of flowers for the ladies. Cries of "Sinclair" were not responded to. From the programme we gather that Mr. J. A. E. Bullock was stage manager; Mr. J. L. Parren assisted in prompting (such assistance did not seem to be necessary); Mr. W. A. Cornhill helped with scenery and

OBITUARY.

MR. W. MIDWINTER.

DEATH OF YOUNG P.W.D. RECRUIT.

There were sad circumstances attached to the death at the Government Civil Hospital at about 11 o'clock last night of Mr. W. Midwinter, second-class overseer in the Public Works Department.

Mr. Midwinter was only about 25 years of age. He came out to Hongkong towards the end of last year and joined the Sanitary Department. He was transferred to the P.W.D. two months ago and was attached to the building office. He had been ill for about ten days and his death is attributed to pneumonia and typhoid.

Mr. Midwinter was married about a fortnight before he left home and his widow is at the moment en route for Hongkong. The announcement of his death caused deep regret this morning amongst his colleagues in both of the departments he had been connected with during his brief term in Hongkong.

The funeral takes place this afternoon, passing the monument at 5 p.m.

THE DISABLED

"HUICHOW."

TAIKOO TUG LEAVES.

Messrs Butterfield and Swire were still without definite information this morning as to the mishap which has befallen the s.s. "Huichow," reported yesterday to be lying disabled in Kusan Bay, North of Amoy. The tug "Taikoo" has been sent up to assist and may with a bit of luck be able to reach the "Huichow" to-morrow evening. It is thought probable however that she will not get to Kusan before nightfall, in which case she will not be able to approach the distressed steamer until Sunday morning.

NEW BURGLAR ALARM.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce advertises in the Chinese papers that the permission of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police has been received for the installation of an electrical burglar alarm connecting the Chamber with the Central Police Station, and demonstrations of the effectiveness of the new "burglar fighting" signal will be given to the general public in the Chamber's premises each day between 3.30 and 4.30 p.m., until the 19th of next month. The advertisement adds that the signal is "very useful and cheap" and can be installed in any house.

setting; Mr. R. A. Stirling in lighting and Mr. R. Stock in publicity work. All helped in no uncertain way in the success achieved. In particular Mr. Cornell's setting was a veritable triumph and deserves a special word of praise. The programme also records, simply, "The play has been produced by W. Sinclair." It is probable this has meant days and nights of hard work. Mr. Sinclair is an artist in stage production and his work in other efforts of the A.D.C. are, in common language, "too numerous to mention." He disappointed not a few in not taking a call and receiving his due and just meed of applause.

The entire act "music" was supplied by a gramophone and the startling departure from common usage was a distinct surprise to many, and not at all a success.

We had an idea the Colony bristled with musicians.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

INTERPORT TRIAL MATCH.

The following teams have been selected to play in an Interport Trial game, at the Club ground on Saturday, 14th inst. at 1.30 p.m., sharp—

R. Hancock (Cap): T. E. Pearce, Capt. P. Havelock, Davies, G. R. Sayer, Capt. C. O. Oliver, E. B. Reed, A. L. Gace, Capt. R. C. Fleming, A. E. Wood, E. G. Lammert, H. Owen Hughes, B. D. Evans.

Major Matthews (Capt): E. J. R. Mitchell, R. E. A. Webster, C. J. Stapleton, D. N. Donnelly, A. H. Ramjahn, L. J. Davies, E. J. de Rome, C. F. Alexander, Capt. Doda, Lieut. Bacon, N. M. Omar.

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STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
KOREA MARU	22,000	Oct. 18th at 4 p.m.
SEIYUN MARU	22,000	Nov. 2nd.
SEIYUN MARU	22,000	Nov. 13th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 28th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 15th.

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STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU (omit Keelung)	18,000	Oct. 22nd.
SEIYUN MARU	14,000	Nov. 15th.
RAKUYO MARU	14,000	Jan. 10th 1923.

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THE "CHINA MAIL."

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 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
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 Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
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 Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 should be sent to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith, not later than 11.30 a.m.
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THE CHINA MAIL

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.	AMOI.
Oct. 15.-O. N. Kwangtung.	Oct. 14.-O. N. Taming.
16.-I.O.S.W. Hopang.	15.-D. L. Hailong.
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OUR TELEPHONES.
GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED.
HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.
HON. MR. A. R. LOWE'S SPEECH.



Below we publish in full the illuminating speeches which accompanied the moving, in the Legislative Council yesterday by the Colonial Secretary (Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher C.M.G.) of the following resolution dealing with the proposed agreement with the Telephone Company:—

"Whereas the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, has requested the Government of Hongkong to grant to it a new Agreement in place of the Agreement which now exists between the Company and the Government; and Whereas a Report upon the Company's request has been furnished to the Government by the joint Chambers of Commerce:

And Whereas a Representative of the Company has intimated that the Company will not be able to enter upon a new Agreement upon the terms recommended in the said Report:

It is hereby resolved that no new Agreement shall be entered upon between the Company and the Government, unless the Company is prepared to accept the rates of subscription recommended in the said Report and set out in the following Schedule:—

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE MONTHLY IN ADVANCE.	VICTORIA.	PEAK.	KOWLOON.
Wall or Desk Telephone.	\$ 84	\$ 84	\$ 84
On application by Company to Committee who must satisfy themselves the account submitted and service conditions justify same.	1923 96 96 96	1924 108 108 108	1925 114 114 114
Extension Telephone (Internal) Wall or Desk.	30 30 30		
Extension Telephone (External).	According to distance		
Extension Bell or Single Switch.	6 6 6		
Private Branch Exchange Switchboards per line capacity.	1 1 1		
REMOVALS.			
Telephone Lines and single telephone, in the same house.	5 5 5		
From one house to another.	12 12 12		
Extension telephone.	5 5 5		
Private Branch Exchange Switchboards per line capacity.	1 1 1		
Kowloon includes the area South of the old boundary line.			
In all districts not included in the above boundaries the same rates apply with the exception that until such time as it is economically practicable to open further exchanges, there shall be an extra charge of \$50 per annum per route mile (or part thereof) from the nearest point on the boundary of the area mentioned in this Schedule or of any exchange hereafter created.			

On the completion of the exchanges at Victoria, Peak, Shaukiwan, Kowloon and Tsimshatsui the annual rates of subscription and other charges for subscribers with the areas of such exchanges shall be at same rates as those in the above schedule mentioned.

The Colonial Secretary said: Sir, I am, I hope, a great honourable member in getting into perspective the various aspects of this difficult question. I am in a position to give you a brief history of the Telephone Company and of the various negotiations between it and the Government. The Company was registered in London in 1883. In 1891 it had 49 subscribers and ten years later, this number had risen to 425. It then decided to reorganize its business on a more scientific basis, put its main line underground, and open an exchange in Kowloon. Accordingly it approached the Government for some security of tenure (which it had not at that

on these lines. The Government then asked Mr. Holyoak, Sir Newton Stubb, Mr. Parr and Mr. Hay to advise it on the question in general, and after consulting them it was decided to put before the Chambers of Commerce a reference, on various points, including a reference to the effect that a local company should take over the undertaking. I may mention that in 1919, when the Company was representing to us the difficulties of exchange and of carrying on, we were informed that certain local financiers were in negotiation with them, and the Company were saying they could not negotiate at a lower rate than £9 for a one pound share for purchase. The Government considered the question, in 1920, of a local company being formed to take over the concern. Certain requests were made to the Chamber of Commerce to go into the figures and they appointed Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews on April, 1920. The report was handed in March, 1921. I do not propose to deal here with the report, except to say that it proved of the very greatest value to the Government in considering further points that had been put before it; also, that the report was based upon the idea that the Company would be bought out by a local company. The rate recommended was \$110 per telephone, in Messrs. Lowe Bingham and Matthews' report. They said they could not give very definite figures in certain directions, because they had not the expert knowledge available. The Government referred that report to the Chamber of Commerce, who considered that owing to the slump, and the falling exchange, the time was not opportune to go on with the idea of a local company, and the Government again turned to its unofficial advisers and appointed Hon. Mr. Perkins, Colonel Davy, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Marsh to consider the question of the terms that should be offered to the Company by way of rates.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

I may mention, by way of personal explanation, in view of the fact that a statement has been published that I agreed in London to a figure of \$150 as a rate, that at the request of Sir Newton Stubb, who had been very closely connected with me in 1920 over this question I met Mr. Parker Noss in London in June and discussed the matter fully. Mr. Parker Noss put forward a statement that the value was £225,000 and that the subscription should be \$150. I said I had no figures available to check his; I had not seen Mr. Lowe's report, which was then out; and I was convinced that the terms given to the Hongkong Electric Company, which were being negotiated when I left the Colony. The only way in which I committed myself was to say that, taking Mr. Parker Noss' figure of £225,000 as correct and having regard to the fall in exchange, there seemed to be a *prima facie* case for a subscription of \$150.

Towards the end of 1921 this Committee reported and they recommended a rate of \$120. There were various points in their report which were being considered, and the rate was not formally given to the Company but the main findings of the report were read over to the local manager. The Company refused to accept this rate of \$120. I may quote the following correspondence of January of this year. We had referred to him the question of an automatic exchange and the Company wrote:

"We hasten to point out that this question is a highly technical one and it can only be decided by expert opinion which the Company will seek on satisfactory conclusion of our application for a revised licence. The Company's attitude towards the installation of an automatic plant is as follows: 'We will not be bound to install an automatic system, but, provided the rate of subscription which we consider to be a fair one is granted, we are prepared to refer the subject to our consulting engineer, whose decision in that matter will be accepted by the Company.'

The Government replied to that:

"This Government understands that you are now in receipt of telegraphic information to the effect that your Company has come to a decision regarding the type of apparatus which it proposes to install. In the circumstances, this Government is not prepared to make a definite proposal regarding the rates to be charged to subscribers. It must be apparent to your Directors that this Government, with no knowledge of the initial cost or operation cost of the intended telephone system is not in a position to form an opinion as to the capital sum which is required or the rates which will be necessary to provide an adequate profit upon the undertaking. What is wanted is the best possible installation and, as soon as your Company is able to supply the necessary information on this point, the Government will put forward its proposals."

The Company replied: "We have already stated, in our letter of the 9th inst., that the Company is not prepared to assure the installation of any particular system of telephone plant until the Government has guaranteed a minimum subscription rate of \$150 per annum, when they will consult expert opinion and adopt the system advised.

The exact position of affairs is as follows: The Government is not prepared to state the rate which will provide an adequate profit until the Company has decided upon the plant to be installed. The Company declines to guarantee any particular type of plant until a minimum rate of \$150 is assured. This is the lowest sum which will give them an adequate return even with the plant in its present form, and when this sum is agreed upon the Company will take expert opinion and install the plant advised. In this case the rate of subscription may be higher. As we have already pointed out, the rate of \$150 compares favourably with telephone rates in other parts of the world."

We replied: "This Government is unable to increase the present subscription rate until your Company is in a position to inform it of the type and approximate cost of the installation which its consulting engineer advises it to adopt."

ANOTHER DEADLOCK.

A deadlock was again reached. In March this year, Mr. Parker Noss came back to the Colony and he increased his demand to \$175 for subscriptions and he put the capital value at £225,000. The same figure he had in mind in London. The Government said it could not consider the matter at all. It appeared that Mr. Cook, the Company's expert adviser was due here early in May. As both Mr. Lowe in his report and the Committee had advised the Government that they required certain expert information in order to come to a definite decision, we asked Mr. Cole of Shanghai, to meet Mr. Cook and go into the question. They had various meetings, at one of which Mr. Lang and Mr. Barlow were invited to be present, and they presented their report. Their capital value differed by some £70,000, but they were in agreement as to the rates to be charged, \$140 for private telephones and \$174 for business telephones, through out Victoria, Kowloon and the Peak.

The Government felt that it now had sufficient data in which to base a decision and it began to consider the matter afresh with Mr. Cook's and Mr. Cole's rates as a basis for a new agreement. This was stated, in answer to a question in this Council, before the Government had got any distance in the matter. Mr. Parker Noss pressed for publication of these new rates. The Government was extremely reluctant to allow it. There were a number of outstanding points in connection with the agreement which was not even in draft, there was this difference of £70,000 to be cleared up. It was recognised, however, that publication was the quickest way of getting the matter before the public, and permission, therefore, was given to publish, but by direction of the Government Mr. Parker Noss was particularly told that the Government had not accepted the rates, that the matter had not gone before the Executive Council, and that until the agreement was signed the rates would be inoperative. He then published the rates and this led to various questions in the Council, and at the request of my honourable friend who represents the Chinese (Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-son) the Government put the whole case before a Joint Committee of the Chambers of Commerce. They asked that a small Committee—two members from each Chamber—should be appointed to go into the matter and the Government agreed.

I am afraid I am taking some time to explain these preliminary matters. I wish to emphasise the point that the Government has not gone about this in a hole and corner manner without the advice of business men, and also that the Government has not bound itself in any way to the Company in the matter of this Agreement. I may say that at the meeting of the joint Chambers of Commerce the matter was so far not settled that there was not even a draft agreement. The Government hurriedly got together the various points which had been considered in various departments—the Public Works, the Attorney-General's, the Crown Solicitor's, and so on—and put these into print. The next step was the report of the Committee. The rates given in that report were endorsed by the joint Chambers, and the Government is content to accept them. The Chambers, of course, represent the subscribers who have to pay for the telephone.

HOW MUCH CAPITAL?

But the report does not deal with one outstanding difficulty, namely, the amount of capital upon which these subscription rates are to provide a return. The Committee were unable

able to do so because of certain information which they could not get from the Company. There were two methods under which this valuation could be arrived at. Mr. Cook was working on what is known as "present-day reconstruction cost, less depreciation." Mr. Lowe's Committee was working upon actual money put into the business, less depreciation. The Government found some difficulty in deciding what view to take with regard to these methods of valuation, but it decided that this is not a matter which it desires—or is indeed competent—to give a decision upon. If Mr. Cook's method of the inflated value given by present-day cost of reconstruction is correct, then there is no reason why the shareholders in the Company should get the high rate of interest, namely, 12 per cent.—upon which Mr. Cook was working. For instance, the value of the land upon which the offices stand, or are to be built, has gone up enormously since the Company purchased and, from the subscribers' point of view the service is just as efficient if that land is sold and the undertaking were to be moved to a cheap site in a back street. There appears to be no valid ground for allowing shareholders to take a return from subscribers in respect of the enhanced value of the land. Be that as it may, the Government does not feel called upon to decide as to what the exact amount of the capital should be, but it feels that, while it is prepared to pay liberally on the money actually put into the business taking Mr. Lowe's figures, it does not see why it should allow an equally high return on the higher valuation of reconstruction cost. These rates of subscription cover both ways of looking at the matter.

Then, again, there is the question of new capital. Mr. Parker Noss urged that 15 per cent. should be allowed, and he was not willing to go below 12 per cent. The Government is impressed with the fact that one of his own corporations, the B. & N. Telephone Corporation, has very recently issued, in London, £350,000 first mortgage debentures at 7 per cent. at 97, and the issue was closed within an hour of the opening of the list. This appears to show that the rates for this kind of undertaking are considerably cheaper than 12 per cent. The Government is most anxious to deal both fairly and liberally with the Company on the same lines as it dealt with the Electric Company, the Dairy Farm and other public utility concerns, and it is—as far as it can be—stified that these rates will give a liberal return upon the money invested in the business. Of course, the recommendation of the Committee provides for a revision of these rates if, in practice, the return is found not to be sufficient. Mr. Parker Noss maintains that the terms are entirely unfair and he quotes the fact that higher rates are being paid to other companies in Singapore, Calcutta and elsewhere. We have replied to that that rates in Japan are low, and particularly in Shanghai. The Mutual Telephone Company of Shanghai apparently carries on at a good profit on rates of 15s. 4d. for private telephones and 12s. 6d. for an office telephone, over a range of two and a half miles.

There are various other points outstanding. This Government proposes to make it a condition of any new agreement that the Company is to transfer its management to Hong Kong. We had great difficulty in getting into touch with the Directors, and it is no more reasonable that Hongkong telephones should be run from London than that Directors in Hongkong should run telephones in Manchester. There is also the point that subscribers are paying considerable sums in income tax, excess profits duty and corporation tax, in the United Kingdom. There are other difficulties, such as the question of the value of obsolescent plant, and there is one other point, the question of the automatic telephone. The Government is not satisfied with the finding that an automatic telephone should not be installed, and it wishes to go further into the matter.

In conclusion, I would like to express the great obligation of the Government to the various gentlemen who have advised it and more particularly Mr. Lowe, who has spent a very great deal of time and trouble in this matter; also to express the Government's indebtedness to Mr. Bennett, the Local Manager of the Company, for his very ready assistance whenever he has been asked for information. I beg to move the resolution.

(Continued on page 9.)

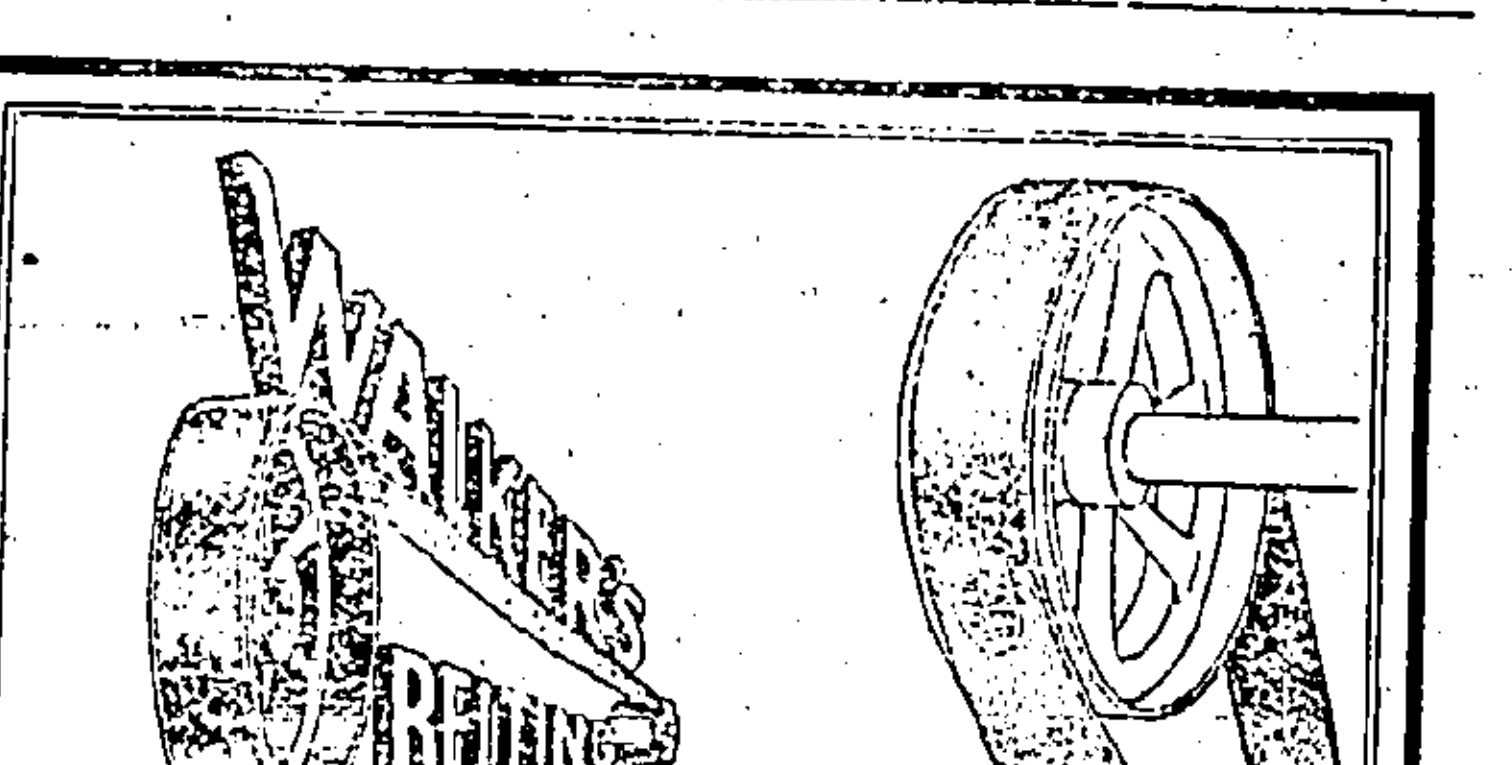
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OUR TELEPHONES.

(Continued from Page 8.)

THE HON. MR. A. O. LANG.

The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang said: Sir, I beg to second the resolution which the Hon. Colonial Secretary has proposed. The telephone service during the past few years might not have been altogether satisfactory, but it has to be remembered that the management has many difficulties to contend with and the utmost care and attention has been necessary to cope with a growing demand. I am confident, Sir, that there is no desire on the part of any member of the community that the China and Japan Telephone Company should cease its operations in this Colony, and under the circumstances I sincerely trust that the directors will accept the terms outlined in the resolution for the extension of their licence. As the hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace had much to do with drawing up the report of the Committee to which reference has been made, and which, no doubt, desire to address the Council on the resolution, I will content myself with saying that it must be a source of great satisfaction to the individual members of that Committee that the Government has accepted the rates outlined by them as a basis for negotiating with the Company.

THE HON. MR. A. R. LOWE.

The Hon. Mr. Lowe said: Sir, I rise to support the resolution with much pleasure, particularly as the schedule of rates embodied therein is the principal recommendation of the joint Chambers of Commerce Telephone Committee of which I had the honour to be Chairman. I crave the Council's permission to refer to rather copious notes, as the subject calls for frequent reference to figures and facts of a technical nature.

It will be noted that the resolution defers possible increases of the rates a year further than the Committee recommended. This is reasonable as the time is passing and the Company has given no indication of improving the service conditions. The remedy is in their hands, and I am sure they will always meet with considerate treatment as soon as improvements are effected, but not before, as they would appear wishy.

The \$4 rate is higher than the net rates for 1920, which were \$4.50 and for 1921 \$7.35. Under the present licence with exchange ranging round 2 1/2 up to date in 1922, it is hardly likely that the present year will enable the Company to reach a rate as high as \$80. It is true that the flat rates for Victoria, Peak and Kowloon would have resulted in some immediate small loss in income to the Company through the cancellation of excess mileage rates, but in view of the expansion of residential and business areas it was felt the Company would soon pick-up themselves by increased business. In any case the probable general increase of four to five dollars in the flat rate is expected to more than cover this problem; a small loss of income. Generally speaking the reversion to a silver (or local currency) rate (which is the Company's own desire) should be made at current rates, and the suggested rate of \$81 is considered fair to subscribers and the Company under present conditions. What the future may bring forth no one can tell, for during my residence of nearly 25 years I have seen the dollar fluctuate between 1s. 6d. and 6s. 2d., and to a Hongkong subscriber this means, under the present agreement, a 210 telephone rate might fluctuate between 133 and \$33.

The reduced claim of \$140 and \$145 would have meant an increase of about 100 per cent. on the 1921 rate, or £60,000 (say \$500,000) per annum extra profit to the Company and a corresponding loss to the Colony for reiterated promises of up-to-date service in the near future. Is it likely they would have been in any hurry to perform them?

A more correct way of looking at this claim of increased rate is to regard the Company asking for a reversion to its old rate of \$100, thereby saving itself at the expense of the subscribers with a loss on exchange of \$20/30 per telephone, or \$100,000 or £12,000 odd per annum, and in addition asking for a 40/50 per cent. increase on the reinstated old rate, which may be estimated to bring in some £10,000 to £50,000 per annum to meet possible increase of expenses, which I will endeavour later on to show may not occur, and extra dividend on old capital expenditure artificially raised in the guise of high prices which were never paid for material of the material and buildings the Company had invested in.

Honourable members will desire to know whether the rates are sufficient to cover expenses of running the telephone. Extracts from the Company's accounts prepared by Messrs. Lowe, Diabham and Matthews, at the

expense of the Hongkong Government show that between 1914 and 1919 the running expenses including renewals, but excluding depreciation, London Office and Directors' fees and English taxation varied between \$32 and \$41 per \$100 receipts or (in other words) per telephone. There is, therefore, a wide margin to meet dividends and the excluded expenses between these figures and the \$81 rate. Between 1914 and 1919 the subscribers nearly doubled in number. Wages more than doubled, but profits doubled, showing that over a period of six years the ratio of expense was roughly the same, and double profits. It is the Company's own fault if their accounts for 1920 and 1921 show different results, for they refused to produce them, but, as their published balance sheets for these later years show the average Hongkong profits to be slightly in excess of those for 1919, it would seem that any increased expense incurred had been more than covered by increased income, so their claim they make for increased rates is not justified on these ground alone.

From what I have said I trust it will be gathered that the new rates offered are not lower than those collectable under the agreement expiring in 1930, and that increased expenses only follow increased business in a similar, if not lower, percentage so that the Company have no reasonable ground of complaint as a continuing Company. Evidence in the National Telephone Case in 1912 showed that the ratio of running expenses to income was, for all practicable purposes, a fixed figure, and the China and Japan Telephone Co.'s accounts bear this out. In 1907, with about 800 telephones, the Hongkong profits were £3,500 at a \$100 rate, and in 1921 with about 6,100 telephones the Hongkong profits were £23,000 at a rate of \$73.25. The intermediate years, in spite of exchange fluctuations, showed a gradual and almost continuous increase each year, except in 1920, when, with a rate of \$45, the profit was only £11,000.

The hardship of doubled rates does not affect the richer Hongks and their Managers so much, except in so far as inconvenience may be caused when they find their poorer clients and social friends have ceased to appear as usual in the Telephone Directory, but it does affect the smaller trader, who has to look at every dollar before spending it. In every English speaking country the telephone has become a necessity in the struggle for existence and being, by necessity, either a Government department or a licensed monopoly, the public have a right to expect service at fair but moderate rates in relation to cash cost only, and not on presumably temporary inflated values.

SELLING TO THEMSELVES It has been questioned in some quarters whether the present company is a continuing Company or not. Personally, I contend that, as the present licence does not expire until 1930, the suggested new agreement had to be made with the present Company and, as they could find no local buyers at their own price they had, therefore, to buy and sell to speak, between themselves if they had floated a local concern. They thereby merely proposed to change their whole interest in the present Company for a whole interest in a local Company, which carried with it the right to subscribe all future necessary capital to the exclusion of others if their shareholders so desired. I think, therefore, there is no doubt that under these circumstances the proposed licence was merely continuous ones, whatever they chose to call themselves, and also whether they were registered with limited liability in England or Hongkong. The fact that it was proposed to obtain a majority of local directors does not, in my opinion, alter the situation as the real power would still be in the hands of the shareholders, the majority of the shares, this state of affairs would exist until the present shareholders had sold the majority of their shares to local interests or had admitted new shareholders in similar proportions—in other words, sold, or parted with, a proportionate original interest. To obtain the Government's sanction to a higher valuation of its assets than depreciated values on original cost figures would admit of practically means the Government would have lent itself to an arrangement which would have enabled the old shareholders to sell the whole or any part of their interests to themselves at a profit which, as between themselves, Company law does not allow them to do. Only on the telephone subscribers, who are called on to pay higher rates, would the old shareholders either be able to sell their shares at a considerable profit to a new share holder or a new shareholder subscribe for new shares carrying an equivalent dividend.

This very plausible inflation of capital would result in the old shareholders getting a dividend equivalent to a rate several times greater than he could have got on the original cost of his investment, and guarantee

the new cash shareholder a good rate on his investment—and the telephone subscriber pays the pipar. Why should he?

NEW RATES EXPLAINED.

The suggested annual gradual increase of rates up to \$130 in 1926 calls for some explanation. The apparent regularity of increase shows them to be arbitrary, and the rate adjoining, means that the Company must satisfy the Government, or its Committee, in allowing them of so much extra as will recoup the Company for additional expenditure incurred, to provide better service and a reasonable return on additional capital expenditure only. The accounts required must be actual detailed working accounts showing how they fit in with the annual published balance sheets and estimated figures of expenses; income or depreciation should be disregarded, otherwise the Government and the subscribers can easily be fooled by the licencees, though I hope the present licencees will not dream of doing any such thing in the future. The idea of these increased rates is an effort to provide for increased interest or dividend on some £250,000, which the Company claim they wish to spend to rebuild their exchange and renew and extend their plant with more modern material. How much extra revenue will be required each year is as problematical as the extra capital expenditure necessary, but it is obvious the whole amount cannot be expended at once and rates must therefore only be proportionately extended.

From conversations I have had with honourable members and others from time to time, I have gathered there is some surprise that the Committee did not fix the capital value of the Company's assets and recommend that they should only be allowed to pay a maximum rate of interest or dividend thereon with similar allowances for further necessary capital issues. It must be apparent how impossible it was to evolve such a scheme without the co-operation of the Company. Their Vice-Chairman, Mr. Parker Ness, absolutely refused to give any information which would enable the Committee to criticise the figure of £279,000 old at which their own consulting engineer and valuer placed it. I venture to guess that this attitude will be maintained until the larger fish now on the hook, in India and elsewhere, have been landed by the Oriental Telephone Co., Ltd., who are paramount owners of the China and Japan Telephone Co., Ltd.

The wide difference between the Company's estimated depreciated value at 1921 high prices of £279,000 with that of my own (on the admittedly inadequate figures available) based on the assumed balance sheet figures (after estimated depreciation) of £123,000, means about twice as much an annual charge for interest and depreciation to be borne by the subscribers according to which capital value is decided upon. My contention is that the Company, being a public utility company protected by a virtual monopoly, is not entitled to charge the subscribers on the plea of reorganisation, with any greater rate than is sufficient to meet running expenses plus reasonable dividends and depreciation on the actual capital put in by the shareholders and bondholders in the purchase of plant and buildings. It seems to me unfair to endeavour to make subscribers pay higher rates because, in the middle of a contract, it is assumed that greater expenditure would have been necessary if the Company had had to pay high 1921 prices for all its land and plant instead of only a small portion purchased at high prices in recent years.

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED

According to an American expert the valuation of a telephone company's assets is a long and tedious process and the lengthy case and long judgment in the Government versus the National Telephone Co., in 1921 and 1913, shows this. In that award the Telephone Company's assets were fixed at a value of £12,000,000 after the Company had claimed £20,000,000, and the method of valuation was very fully set out and forms the leading law on the subject. Whether the Company's valuation of £279,000 approximates to the amount of the claim or the award only Mr. W. W. Cook, and presumably Mr. Parker Ness, know, but the impression was that it was based on this celebrated award, which naturally gave great weight to the Company's valuation. Investigation shows that Mr. Cook could not have employed the method adopted of arriving at reorganisation cost by using the average cost for the previous 12 years applied to material and 6 years for labour (in America it is believed they used a 5 years average) nor did he employ the straight line method of depreciation adopted by the Judge. The assumed life of the plant is a very important point, and how far the Judge discounted the Company's estimate is a debatable point which, also, applies to Hongkong, where depreci-

ation, owing to the humid climate, is apt to be greater than in England.

In my opinion, generally speaking, it would appear that on the basis of the National Telephone Company's award the local Company's plant would probably be worth less than half what they claim, and I am further of opinion that owing to the technical nature of the work the only way to settle the point is to make the matter the subject of arbitration with a Judge or Lawyer as arbitrator and each side to employ a Telephonic Engineer and Accountant who would collaborate instead of, as up to now, working separately.

It would seem that the Company's claim for such enhanced values was based on a definition by Sir Frederick Brunwell, confirmed by the House of Lords, on what is known as the "then" value terms as applied to Tramway Assets. These so-called tramway terms were those adapted in solving the National Telephone valuation and I have shown how they were applied in that case.

Recent enquiries from Mr. Parker Ness elicited a reply that he could not give me the reference to the case to which he referred. Personally, I don't blame Mr. Parker Ness who only did what he thought was the best for his own and his Company's interest, and I am sure he must have had many a good laugh at being taken at his own valuation by people who live so far away from London.

As the present licence does not expire until 1930 it is too soon to decide whether the Government should install a new system of its own, but it is not too soon to institute enquiries from others than the Oriental Telephone Co., as to the best system suitable to the climate and the various languages of the inhabitants of Hongkong. In conclusion, I have to thank honourable members for so patiently listening to my remarks, and on behalf of my Committee to express thanks to the Government for making available all papers and documents, and particularly to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary for his valuable assistance and advice on the many points in the case, which he has fought so persistently, with a Parker Nessian pistol at his head for some three years, and lastly it has been a pleasure to have associated with Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Messrs. F. R. Marsh and Chow Tsun Nin, the members of the Committee, who have worked so hard and harmoniously in formulating the report on which this resolution is based. Sir, I beg to support the resolution. His Excellency, then put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously.

COUNCIL ADJOURNS.

After His Excellency had delivered his budget speech (published yesterday) the Stamp Ordinance Amendment Bill was considered in Committee and passed. The Council then adjourned to October 26 when the Second reading of the Supply Bill will be taken.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The B. F. s.s. "Ixion" from Pacific Ports left Seattle on Oct. 12 for this port via Japan Ports.
The P. M. s.s. "Pembroke" left for this port on Oct. 8 at about 5 p.m. and arrived here on Oct. 10 at daylight. She sails for San Francisco via usual port of call on Oct. 14.
The C. M. s.s. "Nanking" left Shanghai on Thursday, Oct. 12 and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, Oct. 15 at daylight.
The B. F. s.s. "Tosco" from Liverpool left Singapore on Oct. 10 and is due here on Oct. 15.
The B. F. s.s. "Hyson" for London, R. R. and Liverpool sailing from P. M. today for this port, is due here on Oct. 15 and will be dispatched at 4 p.m. on Oct. 16.
The N. Y. K. s.s. "Yoshino Maru" (Australia Line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Nagasaki on Oct. 12 and is expected here on Oct. 16.
The D. J. s.s. "Japan" left M. J. on Oct. 11 and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about Oct. 16.
The C. P. S. R. M. S. "Empress of Australia" left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai and on Sat. 23 and is due here on or about Oct. 18.
The T. K. s.s. "Shiny" Maru arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 8 and sails on Oct. 11 via Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila, being due at Hongkong Oct. 21.
The B. F. s.s. "Achilles" left Liverpool on Sept. 23 for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan due here Oct. 25.
The O. P. S. R. M. S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on Oct. 5 and is due here on or about Oct. 21.
The B. F. s.s. "Pyrrhus" left Liverpool on Sept. 22 for Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama and is expected to arrive here on Oct. 31.
The F. & A. s.s. "Eastern" sailed from Sydney on Oct. 11 and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Nov. 3.
The E. L. s.s. "City of Paris" left London on Oct. 7 for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan and is due here on or about Nov. 11.
The B. F. s.s. "Aegon" left Liverpool on Oct. 7 for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan and is due here on or about Nov. 11.
The B. F. s.s. "Imperial" left New York on Sept. 28 for this port, and is expected to arrive here on or about Nov. 23.

OUR FINANCES.

YESTERDAY'S COUNCIL VOTES.

At the close of yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council the finance Committee met to consider the following financial recommendations by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government:—
RAILWAY VOTE.
\$5,001 in aid of the following votes:—
Kowloon Canton Railway, other charges, general staff:—
Electric fans and light, \$ 350,
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department:—
Power, 4,330
Traffic department:—
Electric fans and light, 271
Total, \$ 5,001

The Chairman: These items are now asked for because the Government for some time past has been negotiating with the China Light and Power Company on the question to which His Excellency has referred in his speech, namely, doing away with direct current on the premises into alternating current. It is anticipated that there will be a saving of almost 60 per cent. in future. The accounts in the meantime have stood over while these negotiations have been going on and this money is due back to September last year.

POLICE TRANSPORT LORRY.

\$2,000 on account of Police Department, special expenditure, purchase of 1-ton Ford lorry for New Territory work.

The Chairman: This has been before members. It is for transport for police stations in the New Territories.

APPROVED.

\$20,849 in aid of the vote miscellaneous services, strike expenses.
The Chairman: This is the final vote in connection with the strike. It was indicated last time that there would be further items to come. This includes an amount of \$1,373 in respect of cleaning, repainting and painting some motor lorries which were loaned to us, reconditioning them after use; \$2,025 in respect of losses on the "Kinsan" and "Fatsan" steamers, despatched by the steamship company to Canton; \$1,020, not paid in respect of the transport of coal, \$1,810, cooking utensils; this is the purchase of tar boilers—new ones—for the preparation of rice as we had to feed the population; \$5,200, compassionate grants which we undertook to pay to the relatives of people killed in the Shatin shooting; \$1,513, for the naval examination service which was instituted a couple of days before the strike ended; it also includes \$3,813, regimental pay to military ranks drafted into the police in the launchmen's strike. The total vote is \$20,849.

PUBLIC WORKS VOTE.

\$4,400 in aid of the following votes:—
Public Works Department, other charges:—
Incidental expenses, general, \$ 700
Transport and travelling expenses, 3,700
Total, \$4,400

The Chairman: The vote for the first is \$3,000 and the vote for the second \$9,000. These increases are asked for on account of increased work.

APPROVED.

\$27,355 in aid of the vote miscellaneous services, visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The Chairman: This completes this vote. The summary of expenses is as follows:—Pavilion and pylons, \$20,483; reception and ball, \$15,513; decorations and illuminations, \$14,476. The total is \$127,315.76. A vote of \$100,000 has been taken and this is the balance required. I do not know whether members require any details. The cost of the ball and pavilion, miscellaneous charges are the main items. Of the miscellaneous charges the main items are the polo ground arrangements, Public Works stores issued to various functions and a number of quite small items, printing, cables, postage, furniture and so on.

APPROVED.

LOAN FOR KOWLOON ROADS.
\$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, extraordinary, Kowloon, miscellaneous, (31) 2-ton lorry for Kowloon roads.

THE CHAIRMAN: THIS IS FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Lang pointed out that on an earlier vote an expenditure of \$2,000 had been approved for the purchase of one ton lorry. The Director of Public Works explained that the lorry was a one-ton vehicle.

APPROVED.

NEW HARBOUR LAUNCHES.
\$14,000 in aid of the vote Police, special expenditure, 2 new harbour launches.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADIES' HARBOUR SWIM.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir, Regarding the remarks made about the little Hunt girls' performance in the ladies' harbour swim, here are the facts. Mr. Hunt only allowed his daughters to enter for the event, after an understanding had been arrived at between the family that they were not to race but simply to take their time over it. Both their father and mother followed in a boat, repeatedly asking if they were tired. Therefore, I fail to see the necessity of medical advice being required. In any event, sport is sport, and in a case of voluntary entries surely they can be left to the discretion of the people concerned. A father is hardly likely to endanger the health of his children for the sake of a sporting event. Every credit is due to the "kids" for even attempting the event, much less for carrying it through. The following morning they were up at 6 a.m., and off to school at 8 a.m., not a bit the worse. So, why worry?

Yours, etc.,
INTERESTED.

Hongkong, October 12 1922.

PADDYFIELD QUARREL.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese named Wu Muk chun, was charged with manslaughter, before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon.

The deceased was a young farmer living in Lambo village, Pingshan district. He died in the hospital on the morning of September 26, from the effects of a wound over the left eyebrow, alleged to have been inflicted by the accused with the blade of a hoe, in the course of a fight in a paddy field on the previous afternoon. Dr. Smalley afterwards held a post-mortem examination at the Kowloon mortuary, and this revealed a depressed fracture in the skull. There was considerable cerebral hemorrhage which had flooded the frontal lobe of the brain on the left side.

The principal witness in the case was Cheung Heung, a younger brother of the deceased. He deposed that on the afternoon of the 21th, he went out to cut grass for his cows while the deceased attended to the irrigation of the fields, which extended down to the path separating Lambo village from the Tinli village to which the defendant belonged. He was some distance from his brother. All of a sudden he heard a commotion and cries of "Save life," uttered by the deceased. Hurrying to the scene he saw the defendant's mother embracing the deceased while he lay on the ground on the head with a hoe. Before he reached the scene his mother and son had escaped. The deceased was in a sitting pose, and lying near him was his hoe, which had been used in the assault. He assisted his brother home, and after dressing his wound, went out to the field to drive away a buffalo owned by the accused which had trespassed on his fields and been grazing on the paddy. Subsequently witnesses made a report at the Pingshan Police Station.

Proceeding, the witness said that his brother made a statement to him before his death. The deceased said that he wanted to go to the Police Station with the defendant over the trespassing of the latter's buffalo. Meeting with a refusal, he pushed the defendant and the latter snatched his hoe and struck him on the head with it. Defendant denied deliberate intent to injure the deceased. Despite his remonstrances, the deceased struck his buffalo many times and also hit him.

Asked if he wished to call his mother to give evidence, accused emphatically denied that she was present, and consequently she did not know anything about the affair.

Magistrate: All I can say is that you are a dutiful son.

Accused was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The Chairman: The cost was \$4,000 but part of the 1921 vote lapsed because the launches were not far enough advanced. It is really in the nature of a revote.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES.

The Chairman: This document has been before members. It is simply a readjustment of money not required for certain heads and its allocation to other heads on which more will be spent this year than has been voted. The Director of Public Works will be able to furnish full particulars if anybody would like to ask him. The re-distribution was approved.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 13d. 9h. 58m.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Wladivostok and from Shanghai to Foochow. It has decreased slightly from Hongkong to Formosa.

The anticyclone has weakened and is now central between Tokyo and Kobe.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China sea. It will be interrupted along the S.E. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.03 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on October 14, 1922.

1.—Formosa Channel. Light, variable winds.
2.—South coast of China between Formosa and Luzon. N.E. winds, moderate; sea to choppy.
3.—Hongkong. (a) Star Rock. N.E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.
4.—South coast of China between Luzon and Hainan. N.E. winds, moderate; sea to choppy.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OCTOBER 13, 1922.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Force.	Wind.
Vladivostok	8	29.68	50		E	2
Yokohama	8	30.08			AW	2
Shanghai	8	30.10				0
Kobe	8	30.33			NW	2
Manila	8	30.94			N	1
Cebu	8	30.94			N	1
Amoy	8	30.94			N	1
Swatow	8	30.94			N	1
Shanghai	8	30.94			N	1
Yokohama	8	30.94			N	1
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Amoy	8	30.94			N	1
Swatow	8	30.94			N	1



Building her own home.



Woman lawyer who thinks divorce ought to be easier.



Recently in Germany.



These are reputed to be the twelve most beautiful women in America.



Veteran sportsman and soldier.



Said to be a Soviet spy.



New head of American Red Cross.



Ku Klux Klausmen being initiated.



Shooting in Scotland.



President and Vice-President of Chita Republic.



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Telephone girl who is writing a book about her experiences.

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The house recommended by
many local doctors for its
accuracy and cheapness.

SEE US THEN, SEE.



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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

(Continued from page 7.)

LOS ANGELES.

Oct. 25.—D. L. Harold Dollar.
30.—S. & H. Dowey.
Nov. 12.—S. & H. Eklridge.

VALPARAISO.

(Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco)
SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBAO
CALAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
Oct. 23.—T. K. K. Anyo Maru.
Nov. 18.—T. K. K. Sanyo Maru.
Jan. 10.—T. K. K. Sanyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

(Via Panama)
Oct. 25.—A. L. Samsom.
Jan. 1.—D. L. Stuart Dollar.

(Via Suez)
Oct. 15.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
15.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 5.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

BOSTON.

Oct. 17.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

(Via Singapore, Raffles, Aries, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mauritius.)
Oct. 21.—Q. S. K. Panama Maru.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
Oct. 25.—L. T. Trieste.

TRIESTE.

Nov. 8.—H. A. L. Munsterland.

GENOA.

Oct. 17.—G. L. Glenafilla.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

MARSEILLES.

Oct. 18.—G. L. Glenafilla.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

ST. NAZAIRE.

Nov. 11.—E. A. Asia.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Asia.

HAVRE.

Nov. 11.—E. A. Asia.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Asia.

LONDON.

Oct. 16.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

LIVERPOOL.

Oct. 20.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

GLASGOW.

Oct. 20.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

DUNKIRK.

Nov. 11.—E. A. Asia.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Asia.

AMSTERDAM.

Oct. 18.—H. E. A. L. Gemma.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

ROTTERDAM.

Oct. 16.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

ANTWERP.

Oct. 16.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

HAMBURG.

Oct. 16.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

BREMEN.

Oct. 16.—R. F. Agamemnon.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Nov. 4.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 10.—D. L. Diana Dollar.
Jan. 5.—D. L. Robert Dollar.

COPENHAGEN.

Nov. 11.—E. A. Asia.
25.—R. F. Agamemnon.
Dec. 2.—E. A. Asia.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):
Carl-Coke, from Yokohama.
Ikikashi, Elakuzi, from Ke-lung.
Silin s/o Cardillere, from Tientsin.
Kudemo, from Mikaga.
Irunite, from Kobe.
Hiroka Matsuhara Hotel, from Tokio.
St. Marsh Uas, Tracy, from Shanghai.
Blanchard, from Amoy.
Ehning, from Koba.
(2) Lingtueche L. Charlie & Co, from Shanghai.
0235, from Chinkiang.
Liyansung Kwongtailaythan, from Amoy.
1487, from Chinkiang.
1144, from Chinkiang.
Pocollman Tackling & Co, from Hankow.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying at E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.
Capt. M. Newby, from Port Louis.
Th. KRING, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 5, 1922.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(An American Bank for trade with the Far East.)

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Complete banking facilities incident to foreign trade.
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HEAD OFFICE: New York
Branch: San Francisco
Head Office for the Orient: Shanghai
Branches: Canton, Hankow, Peking, Manila, Singapore
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, October 13, 1922.
On London, Wire ... 2/0-1/2
On demand ... 2/0-1/2
On 30 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 60 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 90 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 120 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 150 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 180 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 210 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 240 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 270 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 300 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 330 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 360 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 390 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 420 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 450 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 480 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 510 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 540 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 570 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 600 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 630 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 660 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 690 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 720 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 750 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 780 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 810 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 840 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 870 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 900 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 930 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 960 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 990 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1020 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1050 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1080 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1110 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1140 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1170 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1200 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1230 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1260 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1290 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1320 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1350 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1380 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1410 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1440 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1470 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1500 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1530 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1560 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
On 1590 days sight ... 2/0-1/2
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Stranner, Mond & Co. (China), Ltd.
 Alkali Manufacturers.
 Tel. Cen. 1630. 7, Queen's Rd. Central

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The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.
 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

China Specie Bank, Ltd.
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The Chinese Merchants' Bank, Ltd.
 Alexandra Bldg., Chater Road

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 51 Wellington Street. Tel. Cen. 1453
 Manager, Lee Ju Cheung.

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Satan Mining Admin. (C/O) Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
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K. Kimura & Co.
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Kwong Hang & Co., Coal Merchants
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Matsui & Co., 5 Queen's Road Central.
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Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha
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 Goods; No. 7 Mercantile Bank
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 opposite Coronet Theatre.

Lock Hing. Chinese Curios & Silver Ware

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Harry Fong. Dentist.
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 Central. Tel. Central No. 1265.

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 13, Queen's Rd. Central. Tel. Cen. 3270

The Po Kwong Electric Co.
 Electrical Work Under Expert su-
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 punctuality guaranteed. 173, Des
 Voeux Road Central. Phone Cen. 2154

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 Tel. Central 1492.

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W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.
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 Kowloon Bay
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 Call Flag "L"

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Dealers & Manufacturers. Furniture
 for Office, Schools, Hotels, etc., 32,
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 Furniture Dealers. Undertakes Re-
 novals and Repairs of Furniture.
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 Importers & Exporters.
 Garter Manufacturers. Tel. Cen. 234.
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 and Crockery Ware and Photo
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 Tel. Central No. 1219.

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The Asiatic Trading Co., Ltd.,
 Manufacturers' Agents, Importers.
 Telegraphic Address "Asiatrad." 28,
 Queen's Road Central. T-1 Cen. 238.

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 Des Voeux Road.

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 Agents. 1st floor, 54 & 56, Queen's
 Road C. Tel. Cen. No. 1780. P. O.
 Box 261. Cable Address "Flourish."

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Kwong Sun & Co., 46 Queen's Road
Central. K. Chi Chung (Manager),
 Kwong King Him (Asst.) Tel. Cen. 5126.

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 Tel. Central 351.

Patell & Co., P. O. Box 316.

Universal Commercial Co.,
 Importers & Commission Agents.
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 pore Rubber sales. Cable address.
 Salemmr Mgr. J. C. Chee.

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The Wai Cheong Co.
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 General Merchants and Com. Agent
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Basico Ladies' Hatter.
 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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 Saturdays 10 till 1.

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 Tel. Central 611-1867.
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 and 38 Hillier St.

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 Jervois Street. Tel. Central 1745.

Po Hing. 224 Des Voeux Road. Manu-
 facturers of Leather Suitcases, Hand
 Bags, Trunks etc.

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Cheng Sing Lumber Co.,
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 Mr. H. K. Wong, Mgr. agor.
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Cheng Lung. Dealer in Mats, Silk
 Mats, Rugs, etc. also Rattan and
 1 wire. 30, Bonham Strand, East
 Tel. Cen. 719 Mgr. Chung Tso Ting.

Merchants.
Asia Commercial & Development Co.
 China Bank Buildings (3rd floor) Tel. 3609

Gibbs, J. & Co., Alexandra Building.

Miners
China Commercial Co., Ltd.,
 Miners, Importers and Exporters.
 14-16 Queen's Road C. Tel. Cen. 2305.

Hop Yick. Manganese Mining Co.,
 Miners. 24, Queen's Road. Tel. Cen. 2783

Modistes
Madame Filat.
 31, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 569.
 (Latest Parisian models).

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Nam Mow Lung & Co.,
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N. Lussana. Opticians.
 Tel. Cen. 2202. 12, Queen's Rd. Central

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The Full Trading Co., Ltd.,
 Sales Agents, The Full Paper Co.,
 Ltd. of Tokyo. 1A, Chater Road, C.
 P. O. Box 540.

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A. Hing. Photographer.
 Enlarging, Developing & Printing
 Undertaken at Moderate Rates. No.
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 23, Des Voeux Road,
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 Developing & Printing undertaken.

Providers.
Yee Hing Tomy & Co. Dealers in
 Rubber water proof, silk oil skin
 raincoats, Over shoes, Boots and
 Shoes, Hats and Ties, Pipes and
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 24, Pottinger Street, Tel. Cen. 3016

Printers

The "China Mail." General Printers
Publishers and Bookbinders.
 5, Wyndham Street. Tel. Cen. 11

The Union Printing Co., Ltd.,
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 Stamps. High class work a specialty.
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Scales.
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Ship Chandlers
Chung Fook. 78 Connaught Rd. C.
 First floor. Tel. Central 633.
 Shipchandler, Electrodes and
 Compuators

Wang Koo & Co., Shipchandler
 Compuators, Storekeepers & Coal
 Merchants, Ballast & Pilot supply.
 No. 36 & 37, Connaught Road, Tel.
 Central No. 948.

Shipowners
The Kuen Sang Steamship Co.,
 201, Wing Lok Street, East. Tel. Cen. 2215.
 Telephone No. Central 2215.
 Shipowners and Agents.
 S. S. "Seistan" & "Hwah Chih".

Man Wing S. S. Co., Ltd.,
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 Regular Fortnightly Service
 Hongkong and Hainan via Hoihow
 a.s. "Haitan."

San Foh S. N. C.
 29, Connaught Road Central.
 Shipowners & Charterers. Tel. 2816.
 Mgr. K. C. Sheng; Secy. Peter Lee
 Chui.

Thai Tuan S. S. Co., Ltd.,
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D. Chellaram.—Royal Silk Store.
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 Crepe de Chine, Georgetown and
 Brocade Silks.

Pohomull Bros., 38, Queen's Rd. C.

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Ah Yung. Tailors, Drapers & Out-
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 Central. Tel. Central No. 2930.

Sing Cheong.
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.
 24, Wyndham Street, 2nd floor.

Tobacco, Cigarettes.
British American Tobacco Co.
 (China), Ltd. 15-19 Connaught Road.

Typewriters, Etc.
Hop Sing & Co., Typewriter Dealer.
 Typewriter Cleaning and Repairing.
 22, Pottinger Street. Tel. Cen. 3811

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road C.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
Kwan Tye. General Storekeeper,
 Wine & Spirit Merchant.
 No. 102, Queen's Road Central.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo by the s.s. "Bentley" remaining
 undelivered after October 16 will be sub-
 ject to rent. Damaged cargo will be
 examined on October 16 at 10 a.m. at
 delivery by October 17 will be subject to
 rent. Damaged goods will be examined
 on the date mentioned. Agents—
 Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Cargo by the m.s. "Masterland" re-
 maining undelivered after October 17
 will be subject to rent. Damaged pack-
 ages will be examined on the date men-
 tioned. Agents—Arnold Bros. & Co.
 Ltd.

Cargo by the m.s. "Masterland" re-
 maining undelivered after October 17
 will be subject to rent. Damaged pack-
 ages will be examined on the date men-
 tioned. Agents—Arnold Bros. & Co.
 Ltd.

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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

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 "HELENUS" 23rd Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "BURYADES" 6th Nov. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "DEUCALION" 13th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"TYDEUS" 20th Oct. Genoa, M'Isles, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "ORISTES" 4th Nov. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "YANGTZE" 20th Nov. Genoa, M'Isles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TENDAREUS" 17th Oct. Victoria, Seattle and
 "PROTESILAUS" 7th Nov. Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"BELLEROPHON" 25th Oct. via Suez
 "TEUCER" 15th Nov. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

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 "TYRRHUS" 4th Dec. for Singapore & London
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